



CALIFORNIA LEGACY PROJECT
SPOTLIGHT ON CONSERVATION

SIERRA NEVADA REGIONAL WORKSHOP

**WORKSHOP IN AUBURN
JUNE 11 - 12, 2003**

**INTERIM REPORT
OCTOBER 2003**



Mary D. Nichols, Secretary for Resources
Luree Stetson, Deputy Secretary for Environmental Programs
Madelyn Glickfeld, Assistant Secretary for Resources, California Legacy Project

Lead Author:

Andrea Mummert, Conservation Programs Analyst, California Legacy Project

Lead Advisor:

Marc Hoshovsky, Senior Biologist, California Department of Fish and Game

Lead Editors:

Heather Barnett, California Legacy Project

Jeff Loux, University of California Davis Extension

Draft Report Comments:

The following individuals were instrumental in designing and managing the workshops, helping to evaluate methodology, and providing comments to initial drafts:

Jeff Loux, University of California Davis Extension

Patricia McCarty, University of California Davis Extension

Carolyn Penny, University of California Davis Extension

Judie Talbot, University of California Davis Extension

Steve Blackwell, The Dangermond Group

Brian Collett, The Dangermond Group

Erin Klaesius, California Biodiversity Council

Ann Chrisney, Riparian Habitat Joint Venture

Mark Hite, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Dale Flowers, Dale Flowers and Associates

Rainer Hoenicke, California Legacy Project

Charlie Casey, California Legacy Project

Production Assistance:

Sandra St. Louis, Resources Agency

James Faria, Resources Agency

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
Goals, Results, and Follow-up Actions.....	5
Information Exchange.....	6
I. INTRODUCTION.....	7
II. SESSION RESULTS.....	8
Workshop Overview.....	8
Workshop Opening.....	9
Regional Challenges and Opportunities.....	10
Identifying and Weighting Regional Conservation Criteria.....	12
Regional Priorities and Strategies.....	26
III. INFORMATION EXCHANGE	34
Regional Existing and Emerging Conservation Planning Efforts	35
Private Land Stewardship Projects.....	39
Regional Conservation Priorities.....	41
Statewide Conservation Priorities.....	52
IV. FINAL REPORT.....	57
V. APPENDICES.....	58
A) Workshop Logistics.....	58
B) Methodology for Weighting Regional Conservation Criteria.....	61
C) Information Exchange Data.....	62
D) Workshop Participants.....	63
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1. Conservation Criteria for Resource Categories.....	15
Table 2. Existing and Emerging Conservation Planning Efforts identified by Workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Region	36
Table 3. Private Land Stewardship Projects identified by workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Workshop.....	39
Table 4. Regional Conservation Priorities identified by workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Workshop.....	43
Table 5. Statewide Conservation Priorities identified by workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Workshop.....	54
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1. California's Sierra Nevada Bioregion. Detail of the Sierra Nevada.....	4
Figure 2. Percentages of Workshop Participants Representing Various Interest Categories...	13
Figure 3. Locations of Existing and Emerging Conservation Planning Efforts.....	35
Figure 4. Locations of Regional Conservation Priorities.....	42
Figure 5. Locations of Statewide Conservation Priorities.....	53

SIERRA NEVADA SPOTLIGHT ON CONSERVATION

LEGACY PROJECT WORKSHOP IN AUBURN

INTERIM REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2003

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Spotlight on Conservation* workshop series is based on the premise that the best way to develop a statewide conservation strategy is to engage with the varied communities throughout our state to understand the unique natural and working landscapes in each bioregion. The California Legacy Project completed nine bioregional workshops across the State in 2002 – 2003. These workshops will provide a better understanding of the resources highly valued in each region and strategies for conservation investment that best fit each region.

The Sierra Nevada *Spotlight on Conservation* workshop, held in Auburn on June 11 - 12, 2003, was the final workshop in the series of nine bioregional workshops.

As shown on the maps below, this region included portions of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Butte, Yuba, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Inyo, Tulare, and Kern counties.

The contents of this report cover:

1. Legacy goals, workshop results, and follow-up actions;
2. A general summary of workshop highlights and events;
3. Detailed transcriptions, maps, and preliminary analysis resulting from the workshop.

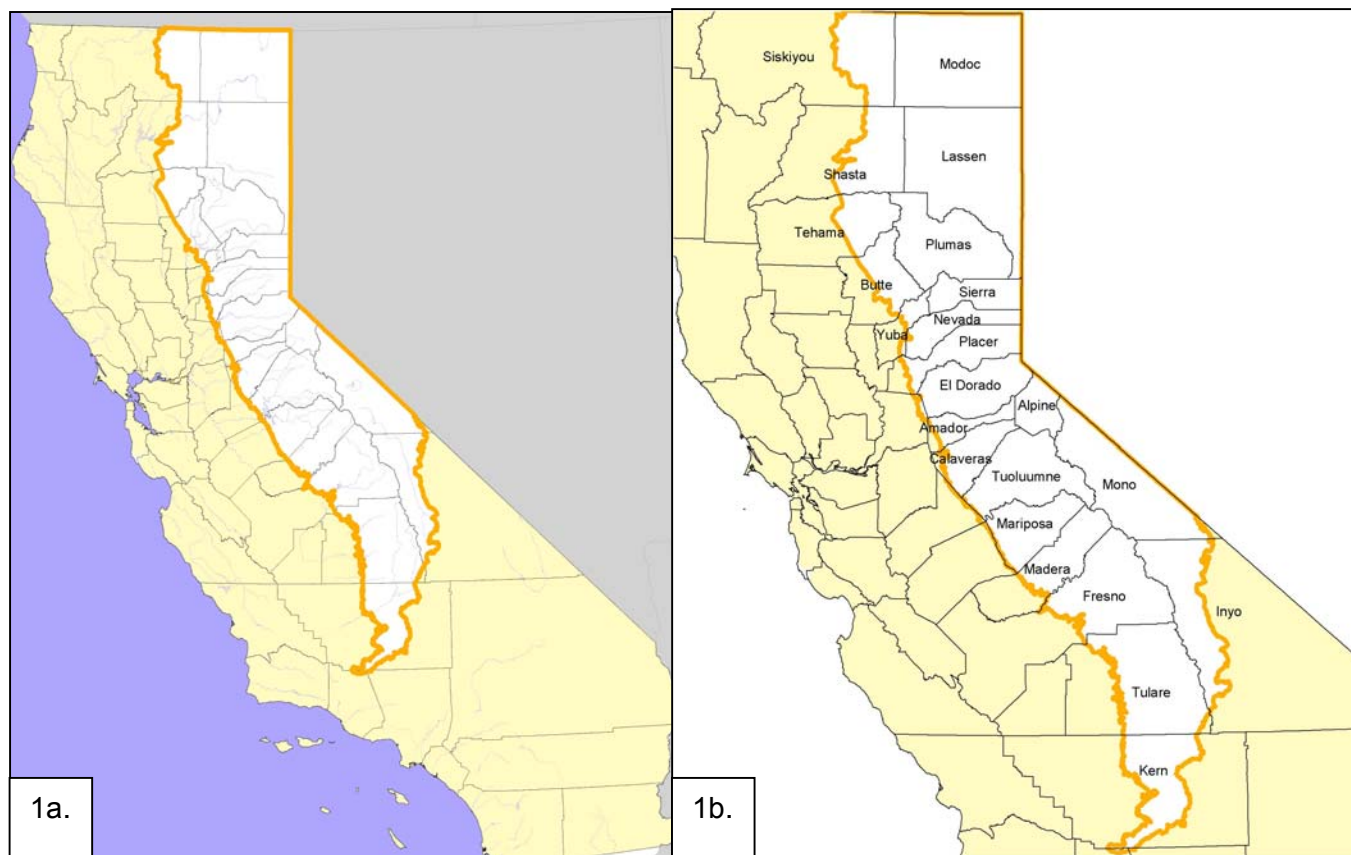


Figure 1a. California's Sierra Nevada bioregion in the context of the entire state; 1b. Detail of the Sierra Nevada.

The workshops were designed to accomplish the following goals:

1. Put a spotlight on land and water conservation projects and opportunities throughout the state;
2. Introduce the Legacy Project to regional conservation stakeholders;
3. Elicit information about existing regional conservation plans and priorities; monitoring, management and stewardship projects; and available data sets and;
4. Gain a sense of the participant's priorities for conservation including the criteria they might use for investing in conservation of various resources, and the strategies they believe are most applicable to their region and interests.

GOALS, RESULTS, AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

In support of these goals, results and follow-up actions are summarized below:

1. *Spotlight conservation:* A diverse group of people who work on and are affected by conservation had the opportunity to hear each other's views and to interact. People from different parts of the region had an opportunity to share information and think about the region and the State as a whole. To follow-up, participants can add themselves to the email list for Legacy's on-line newsletter, *The Watering Hole* [<http://legacy.ca.gov/subscribe.epl>]. Also, the Legacy Project staff distributed a participant contact list and will distribute workshop results to participants for review prior to publication.

2. *Introduce the Legacy Project:* Following a presentation, participants had the opportunity to ask substantial and challenging questions about the Legacy Project. They appreciated the interest expressed regarding their views about State conservation investment strategies. Resource Agency departments were also able to highlight their valuable work in the region at display booths and in workshop sessions.

3. *Elicit information:* Participants viewed maps of statewide and regional datasets (e.g. land cover types, publicly owned conservation lands, etc.) for a broad view of resources. Legacy staff received contacts for important local datasets and access to data sharing. Participants identified local monitoring, restoration, and stewardship projects, and conservation planning efforts. Legacy Project staff gained a better sense of places in the region that are high conservation priorities. For follow up, regional maps presented at the workshops and additional information received will be evaluated for inclusion in the web-based California Digital Conservation Atlas [http://legacy.ca.gov/new_atlas.epl]. Sharing this information with state agencies will enable them to consider existing local and regional plans and recommended regional priorities when determining statewide priorities for investment.

4. *Gain a sense of conservation criteria:* Participants generated a list of criteria (and ranked them) for Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Landscapes (agriculture, grazing, and forestry), and Recreation. These criteria will help guide the Legacy Project to develop data and analysis tools for public use. The criteria will also be compared with results from other regional workshops and presented to agencies and organizations that make conservation funding decisions.

5. *Gain insight on conservation investment tools:* In break-out groups, participants were asked to identify conservation strategies appropriate to their region. For follow-up, Legacy staff will review differences in sub-regional and region-to-region strategies and will attempt to determine how these differences can be taken into account in developing conservation investment strategies at the state level. In addition, Legacy will develop lists of both broadly applicable and innovative strategies, especially those that can further economic development as well as conservation.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

One of the key components of the workshop is an “Information Exchange” gallery where participants share their knowledge of the area’s conservation efforts and their opinions as to what areas should be considered regional and statewide conservation priorities. It is set up as an open house of interactive stations focused on specific conservation-related questions. Following are the results of the five stations set up in the Exchange.

Data available and data needs: Participants viewed Legacy’s existing regional and statewide maps depicting natural resources datasets, and land ownership and land use boundaries. Three previously unrecorded datasets were brought to our attention, including regional soils and water rights maps. Participants also noted datasets they would like to see mapped, including fire occurrences and water diversions. Data available will help inform the regional and local database survey and will be added to California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES) [<http://ceres.ca.gov>].

Existing and emerging conservation planning efforts: Participants were asked to identify existing or emerging conservation plans in the region that weren’t yet on Legacy’s maps. Of the 24 conservation efforts identified, over half addressed more than one type of resource. Both Aquatic and Terrestrial Biodiversity were addressed by over 65% of the programs. Roughly 45% of the plans addressed Rural Recreation, about 17% of the plans addressed Working Lands, and 8% addressed Urban Open Space. Protection of target species (rare, threatened, endangered, or Sierra focal species) was the most frequently cited goal. The majority of plans addressed the central Sierra, with fewer plans noted in the far northern and southern areas of the bioregion. This input will be compiled into regional maps of existing and emerging conservation plans and areas of conservation interest. These maps will be evaluated for possible inclusion in the Legacy Project’s

web-based California Digital Conservation Atlas (<http://legacy.ca.gov>). (Refer to page 35 for more information.)

Private land stewardship: Participants were asked to identify sites where private stewardship conservation projects are in place and have demonstrated success. Ten projects were noted. Riparian and freshwater habitats were identified as the primary focus of four of the projects. Three projects addressed working lands’ conservation through easements. Two of the projects focused on wildlife friendly agricultural and ranching practices. Two projects addressed forest management and timber harvest plans. (Refer to page 39 for more information.)

Regional conservation priorities: At the regional conservation priorities station, participants were asked to place dots on a state map to identify the top three places and/or resources needing additional conservation attention in the region. A large proportion of participants’ priorities were clustered within Sierra, Nevada, Placer, and El Dorado counties, with the Martis Valley receiving the greatest number of dots. Oak woodlands and vernal pools in Mariposa, Madera, and Fresno counties also received considerable attention.

Additionally, many of attendees’ highlighted locations centered on the region’s rivers, watersheds, and wetlands, with the North and South Forks of the American River receiving the greatest numbers of dots. Other priorities were rare and sensitive species’ habitat; ecologically significant communities; working lands; access sites; and areas under threat from increasing population pressures.

The most commonly cited needed actions were ecosystem and land protection through acquisition and easements. Other suggestions were improved land management; research, and better regional planning. (Refer to page 41 for more information.)

Statewide conservation priorities: Participants were asked to identify the top three places and/ or resources needing additional conservation attention across the state. Approximately three quarters of the dots were placed within the Sierra Nevada region, indicating that participants believe conservation priorities in their region are as deserving of attention and funding as other locations throughout the state. A substantial proportion of the dots were clustered in Sierra, Nevada, and Placer Counties. The eastern valley edges and foothills across Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, and Tulare counties also received significant attention.

Statewide, commonly cited concerns included urban development and sprawl, protection of unique ecological communities, and preservation of working lands and rural economies. The most commonly cited needed actions were restoration; planning; use of easements; and acquisition. (Refer to page 52 for more information.)

Natural Resource Project Inventory (NRPI) [<http://www.ca.blm.gov/caso/nrpi.html>]: The station updated information on several projects in the region, which included resource assessment, restoration, and education efforts.

I. INTRODUCTION

This Interim Report is a summary of the California Legacy Project's "Spotlight on Conservation" workshop for the Sierra Nevada bioregion. This workshop was the ninth in a series of nine workshops held throughout the State in 2002-2003. Participating counties included Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Butte, Yuba, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Inyo, Tulare, and Kern. The Interim Report is a record of the workshop results and provides some preliminary analysis.

"The California Legacy Project will assist everyone who knows the land and is working to save it. We're making an unprecedented effort to reach out to those who care about the future of California's natural resources. I invite you to get involved in this exciting effort to work with us on the state-of-the-art tools and conservation strategies that will help protect and restore California's natural resources and working landscapes."

**-Mary D. Nichols
Secretary for Resources**

In an effort to develop California's first-ever statewide resources conservation strategy, the California Legacy Project is working with Resources Agency state departments, boards, commissions and conservancies, CALEPA departments, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, and federal and nonprofit conservation partners. The Project seeks the input of stakeholders affected by conservation investment, as well as of advocates for conservation investment. The Legacy Project will create analytical tools that can help state and federal agencies; local and regional governments; and public, non-profit, and private groups assess resource values and risks, and conservation opportunities for large landscape areas in each of the state's major bioregions. Such evaluations guide decision-makers to more effective and strategic allocations of funds.

The California Legacy Project includes a wide range of perspectives and incorporates agency and public participation at all levels of its work. It builds on existing data and conservation efforts, facilitating partnerships in data improvement and conservation actions. Working together with a host of partners, the Project helps to ensure a legacy of natural resources and working landscapes for California's future.

II. SESSION RESULTS

OVERVIEW OF SPOTLIGHT ON CONSERVATION WORKSHOPS

More than 100 people attended the Sierra Nevada workshop. All workshop invitees were recommended to Legacy staff as being knowledgeable about and interested in regional conservation and natural resource issues. In extending invitations, we attempted to be thorough and to include a broad spectrum of viewpoints and expertise. However, we recognize that our participant group still represented a relatively small, self-selected, focus group. Thus, we recognize that the recorded responses from this workshop are not representative of the state or region, or of natural resources professionals as a whole.

The workshops are designed for one and a half days and have two distinct, but equally important, components: (1) a series of facilitated discussions in large and small groups, and (2) an “Information Exchange,” set up in an open house format, where participants view and react to an extensive gallery of maps and data and provide Legacy with information on conservation-related questions.

Day One begins with a welcome, a presentation about the Legacy Project, and a presentation about other current planning efforts in the region. This is intended to set

the context for follow-up conversations. Participants then discuss regional conservation issues in a facilitated, large group session. Day One ends with a two-hour opportunity to engage in the “Information Exchange.”

Day Two begins with small break-out groups discussing the type of criteria they would use in deciding how to invest in conservation of five resource types (Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Lands, Rural Recreation, and Urban Open Space [in significantly urbanized] regions). Once the small groups identify criteria, the large group then ranks each one from the *most important* to *least important*. In the afternoon, following a brief presentation on Legacy’s California Digital Conservation Atlas, participants convene in small groups for discussions of strategies that are applicable to resource conservation in their region. Participants then return to large group for reports back on the results of the small group sessions and a summary presentation highlighting results of the workshop. Finally, the workshops end with a closing address by an official from the Resources Agency. For a detailed Workshop Agenda see Appendix A.



WORKSHOP OPENING

To open the workshop, participants were welcomed by the Honorable Harriet White, Placer County Board of Supervisors; and Janice Forbes, Publisher, Sierra Heritage Magazine.

Following their comments, Steve Frisch, Director, Natural Resources, Sierra Business Council, spoke to participants. Frisch explained that the Sierra Business Council works to build social, natural, and financial capital. He pointed out that regions with social and natural capital are at an advantage in drawing investment and business in this age of highly mobile (able to relocate) professionals. Frisch describes major issues facing the Sierra Nevada region as population growth (driven by an influx of urban professionals along transportation and technology corridors), land use change (particularly conversion to subdivisions and shopping centers), poverty, and a transitional economy. Frisch also noted that there are natural community types and resources that are largely unprotected in the region, notably oak woodlands, riparian areas, and croplands.

Frisch then discussed ways that Sierra Nevada communities could address these issues. There are examples of “good” communities in the Sierras (towns that are not auto-dependent, with mixed commercial and residential use). Planners can use these communities as models for future development.

The region has seen a transition from a resource-based to a service economy, with an intellectual/ technology-based economy currently emerging. Diversification of the economy can help to both to alleviate pressures on natural resources and to minimize unemployment rates. In conclusion, Frisch noted that the Sierra Business Council is currently working with the towns of Truckee and Minden to facilitate rural economic development,

community planning, and landscape conservation.

Following Frisch’s presentation, Larry Ruth, Ph.D., Center for Forestry & Wildland Resources, spoke about public lands in the Sierras. He noted that these lands contribute goods and benefits for the whole state, especially water, rangelands, and recreation. Two thirds of the Sierra Nevada region is composed of public lands, including national forests, national parks, state parks, refuges, and Bureau of Land Management lands. Ruth commented that one current issue for public lands management is a tension in the Forest Service mandate between yield versus protection of biodiversity. He also noted that socio/political and environmental issues can’t be separated on public lands. Especially noteworthy are increases in urban recreation users and a new worker community, including many migrant workers in service industries as well as in environmental restoration. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly important to engage diverse communities in planning for the Sierras.

Ruth concluded by listing what he believes are the top-10 issues facing public land managers in the Sierra:

10) invasive species, 9) managing human presence and use [recreation], 8) effects of population growth [threats from development, pets, and people on urban-wildlands interface], 7) air pollution, 6) fire issues and fuels management, 5) conserving intact ecosystems and watersheds and restoring others, especially where these systems provides public benefits, 4) global climate change, 3) managing and paying for management and ecosystem maintenance, 2) a changing political and social landscape, with a greater diversity of users and uses, and 1) apathy and complacency.

REGIONAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

As part of the first day of the workshop, participants were asked to identify some of the most pressing issues for conservation in the Sierra Nevada, including unique regional opportunities and challenges.

Participants detailed a host of challenges. Many of the issues discussed centered around changing regional demographics and population pressures. Participants noted that population growth is resulting from people moving to the Sierra from cities (including telecommuters) and increases in second home owners. Meeting the requirements of the growing population (infrastructure, energy, housing, jobs) without jeopardizing the region's natural resources will be tremendously challenging and will require well-thought out regional planning. Among the challenges mentioned were sprawling development patterns, inadequate funding for conservation, and the need to engage and educate the region's residents and landowners, particularly new ex-urbans, second-home owners, and recreators.

Opportunities to meet these challenges were also presented, including: an abundance of relatively healthy and intact natural resources; the ability to engage local communities in planning and decision making using technology; the opportunity to manage working lands (particularly grazing lands) sustainably; and the application of smart growth principles; particularly to provide access to recreation for city-dwellers (so that urban residents don't feel the need to relocate to the Sierras in order to have access to recreation).

The lists of the opportunities and challenges identified by the workshop participants follow. These are not in order of priority, nor are they intended to be exhaustive lists of plans, possible opportunities, and constraints; rather these lists document the projects and ideas that were foremost in participants' minds at the start of the workshop. Bold print denotes

Those items that seemed especially significant for the Sierra Nevada Region.

CHALLENGES, RISKS, THREATS

- Current planning allows for sprawl
- **Current general plans are out of sync with conservation**
- **Elected officials not aligned with resource conservation needs**
- Public officials don't adhere to long-term decisions
- Getting local governments ready for coming impacts
- Republican administration (there are pros and cons)
- Multiple public agencies with conflicting goals
- There are too many state and federal regulations stopping creative solutions
- **Streamlining state and federal land exchange process**
- Lack of state planning objectives
- Lack of meaningful analysis of accumulative effect in environmental impact report (EIR) documents
- **There is a need for more water storage**
- **Maintain control of water**
- Where will energy come from for expanded population?
- **Developing local capacity to deal with preservation and viable projects**
- **Money to Sierra counties in equitable way**
- Funding for organized groups doesn't equal change
- Jobs/ housing balance
- **Problem with definition of economic development**
 - E.g., it's defined as bring in "Intel", not focused on what's already here
- Growth based economy as opposed to sustainability
- **Right balance of fire protection and conserving old growth and forest process**

CHALLENGES, RISKS, THREATS CONT'D

- **Long-term financial viability of working landscape**
- Habitat fragmentation
- Maintaining/restoring aquatic habitat
- Climate change
- **People that recreate here don't feel ownership**
- **Lack of clear Sierra identity**
- **Educating urbanites about Sierra Nevada environment and culture**
- Education of young people about resources
- **Engaging second homeowner communities in resource conservation**
- **Population growth**
- **Telecommuting increasing the ex-urban population**
- Humans as an invasive species
- People moving here with equity
- People moving in without sense of resource values
- Lack of cultural diversity among this group
- Mono-culture vs. unique communities
- Disconnect with private landowners
 - Important contributors (management)
- Private landowners bear responsibility for producing public "goods"
- Grazing while protecting water quality & habitat
- Private landowners don't want to be regulated/managed
- **Generational turn-over of working lands**
- Connecting with appropriate groups in unincorporated areas

OPPORTUNITIES

- **Formation of Sierra/Cascade land trust council**
- **Sierra Nevada conservancy idea**
- **State, national, and international recognition of Sierra**
- State and Federal language exchange program for preservation
- New funding for Sierra region

- **Changing politics with changing demographics**
- Conservation plans - county level to include Wildlife Conservation Board funds
- Community collaboration to partner with local government
- Engagement of diverse groups through education
- Ability to agree on common goals among diversity of opinions
- Active communities
- Use of technology to get people to participate
- Relatively small population can serve as a great laboratory for testing new approaches
- Identify and develop recreation areas to be used close to urban areas
- **Make connections between urban centers and Sierra**
- Smart development examples
- Opportunity to choose how growth happens
- Studying growth inducing impact of transportation
- **Abundant natural resources**
- **Lots of open space and rural land**
- **Large land ownerships tracts**
- **Rich history**
- Collect and share baseline data
- Education institutions willing to help with data
- **Conservation easement funds go further in the Sierra**
- People are currently working to diversify economy
- Opportunities for free market solutions
- Tele-commuting reducing number of cars on the roads
- **Develop a new economy based on preservation and restoration**
- Working landscape compatible with preservation
- Protecting ag and grazing through collaborative efforts
- Use of grazing to control invasive species
- Woody biomass conversion to energy

FIRST SMALL GROUP SESSION: IDENTIFYING AND WEIGHTING REGIONAL CONSERVATION CRITERIA

On the morning of the second day, small breakout groups were formed and charged with the following task:

“Identify characteristics or elements (called criteria) of a resource that makes it desirable or valuable to conserve”

Alternatively, participants could identify characteristics or elements that one might use to avoid investing in conservation (such as areas of high urban value).

Each group identified conservation criteria for one of six resource categories: Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Landscapes: Agriculture/ Grazing, Working Landscapes: Forestry, Urban Open Space, and Recreation. Once the small group identified criteria, the large group ranked all of the criteria from highest to lowest priority. For a detailed explanation of the ranking process, see Appendix B.

The charts that follow display the complete list of criteria selected by the small breakout groups for each resource topic, and their relative level of priority as determined by the full group.

The charts are set up as follows: The first column lists the criteria in order of relative importance (from highest to lowest) as ranked by all workshop participants. The second column shows a percent rank for each criterion as compared to the highest-scoring criterion. The third column shows the general level of importance the entire group placed on the each criterion. The fourth column shows the average score received by each criterion, with lower values representing higher value rankings. The

last column consists of graphs depicting the frequency and distribution of scores. Although the graphs are small, ranking patterns can be seen.

It is important to note that the goal of this exercise was to observe where there was agreement or disagreement about important criteria. The scores are not the result of a consensus process; rather, they reflect the range of opinions of the participants at the workshop. Additionally, while high scores indicate general agreement that a criterion is important, medium or low scores do not mean that a criterion is unimportant; lower scores simply indicate a lower relative placement in the rankings by this participant group. A graph depicting the distribution of participants' interests or affiliations follows on the next page.

These criteria will not be used as final recommendations for conservation investment purposes. Rather, in reviewing the Criteria session results, the Legacy Project hopes to observe general patterns, unique discussion outcomes, and commonalities between and among regions. The criteria that are widely agreed upon by participants will guide the Legacy Project in developing data, maps, and analysis tools for public use. This information will also be combined with results from other regional workshops and provided to conservation decision makers for their consideration. Furthermore, the criteria emerging from the breakout groups in each region can be used by the departments to compare with the criteria they currently apply in their decision-making processes and evaluate if major discrepancies exist between those suggested by stakeholders and existing departmental criteria.

INTERESTS REPRESENTED BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE SIERRA NEVADA WORKSHOP CRITERIA WEIGHTING SESSION

Participants in the criteria ranking session were asked to report their interests or affiliations. Collecting this information enabled us to get a sense of the proportional representation by different interest categories (and allows consideration of how this distribution could have influenced the criteria ranking results).

Participants reported their interests by selecting from a list of possible “interest categories” on each criteria-ranking ballot. On the chart below, note that the percentages of voters add up to greater than 100% because voters were allowed to identify with more than one interest category. (For example, a participant could identify as representing both “Farming” and “Local Government” interests.)

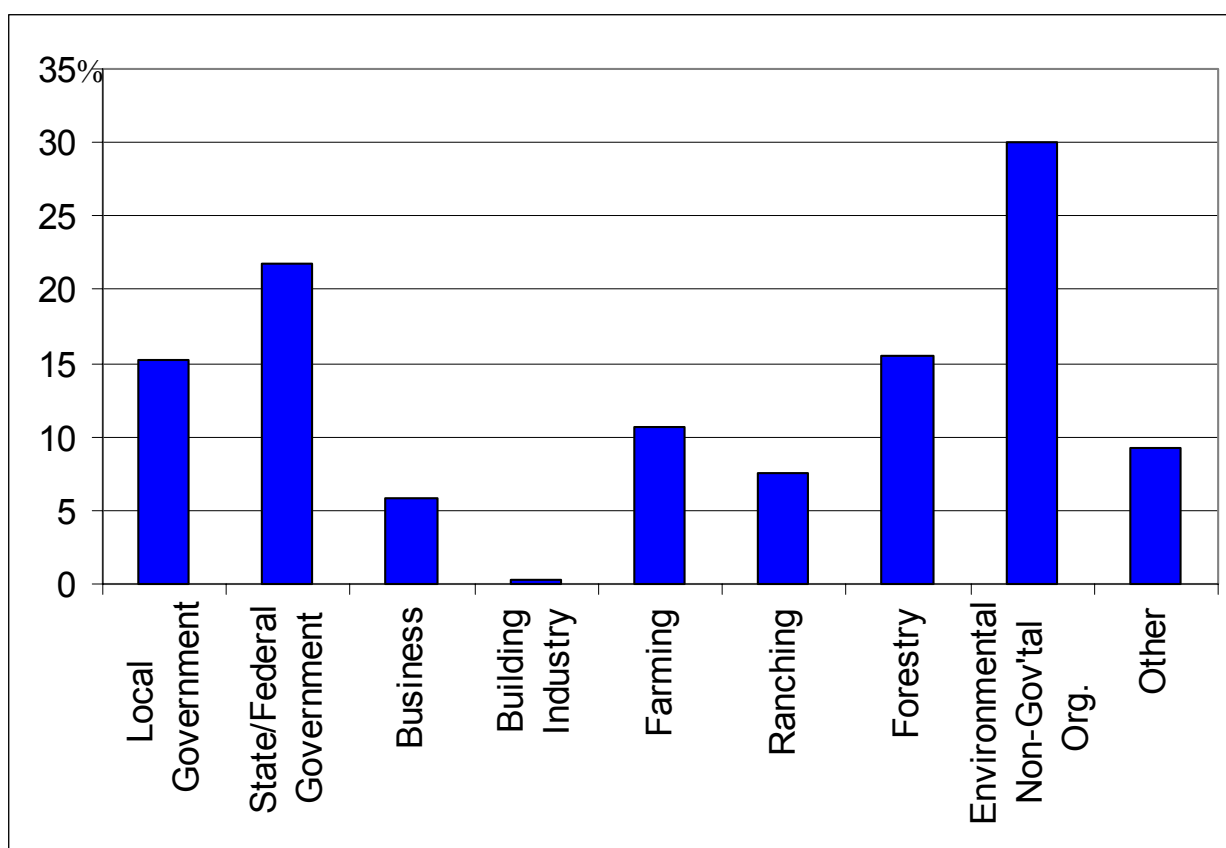


Figure 2. Percentages of Participants Representing Various Interest Categories in the Sierra Nevada Workshop Criteria Weighting Session¹

¹ The percentages of representation by interest category in this chart represent average percentages across six criteria ranking votes. Participants ranked criteria for six resource types (Terrestrial Biodiversity, Aquatic Biodiversity, Working Lands – Farming, etc.) and reported their interest categories on each ballot. As a result of participants leaving or entering the voting sessions and variation in how individuals reported their interests, there was some variation in the percentages of representation between votes. However, the variation was relatively small, and the average percentages across all six resource type votes adequately represent the distribution of participants in this exercise.

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF CRITERIA WEIGHTING

TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY

The criteria that received high priority ratings were:

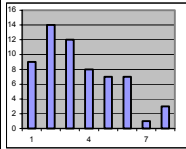
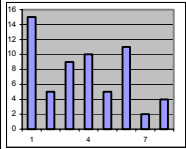
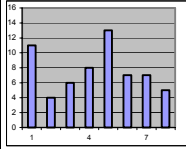
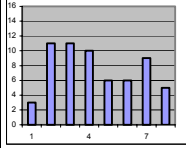
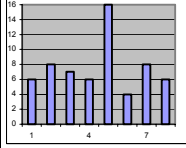
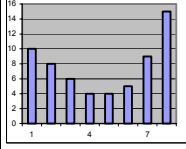
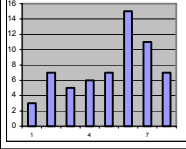
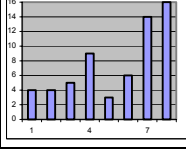
- Ecological sustainability: potential for reducing people-wildlife conflicts; well-documented suitability for targeted species; recoverability of degraded habitat; lands that can be managed primarily for biodiversity; include all elements/ requirements for target species
- Intact ecosystem: large size; lack of fragmentation; roadlessness; keystone species; recognize ecological dynamics; unimpaired ecological function

Besides considering the overall “High,” “Medium,” and “Low” rankings, the distribution of scores can demonstrate cases where participants were in strong agreement about a criterion’s importance, or where there was disagreement. There was strong agreement that “ecological sustainability” is important, indicating that Sierra Nevada workshop participants believe it is important to see sustainable, long-range benefits from their conservation investments, and want to select sites or projects that can meet the long-term needs of target species. Another theme to emerge in the high-ranking criteria was the importance of both sensitive species and entire communities.

The two criteria about “risk” to a habitat or species habitat scored similarly, reflecting a relatively strong agreement among participants that risk was of medium importance. These medium scores could reflect a dilemma that has repeatedly come up in many workshop regions: on one hand, high threat levels can serve as a call to take action before it is too late; on the other hand, participants are often hesitant to consider threatened resources as their highest investment priorities if the risk to those resources is beyond their capacity to protect them.

There was also strong agreement that the two low-ranking criteria were the least important on this list. “High native species diversity: hardwood habitat” may have been perceived as too narrow. The lowest ranking criteria suggests prioritizing sites based on the level of protection already existing for that type of habitat, resource, or species. The low scores given to this criteria could reflect an unwillingness to determine that any level of protection is enough or adequate.

Table 1a. Criteria for Terrestrial Biodiversity Conservation

Objective: Terrestrial Biodiversity				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores High ↔ Low
Ecological sustainability: potential for reducing people-wildlife conflicts; well-documented suitability for targeted species; recoverability of degraded habitat; lands that can be managed primarily for biodiversity; include all elements / requirements for target species	100%	HIGH	3.49	
Intact ecosystem: large size; lack of fragmentation; roadlessness; keystone species; recognize ecological dynamics; unimpaired ecological function	98%	HIGH	3.75	
Risk of development: risk of impact to or loss of habitat; lands under Williamson Act that provide habitat; opportunity to maintain/sustain ecosystem to meet biodiversity goals	95%	MED	4.34	
Habitat interconnectivity: migration routes; proximity to other protected areas	95%	MED	4.38	
Presence of at risk species: critical habitat for species; concentration of sensitive species	94%	MED	4.51	
Institutional will and way: collaborative infrastructure in place to support conservation; sufficient government sustained support for long term recovery; federal, state and local acceptance and respect for protection; balanced ecological portfolio; charismatic public-interest species/habitat; potential for public education; potential for public land trading	92%	MED	4.80	
High native species diversity: hardwood habitat	90%	LOW	5.15	
Geographic diversity and ecological redundancy: representative ecosystems; maximize diversity of plant communities across landscape; balanced ecological portfolio; habitats underrepresented on protected land	88%	LOW	5.57	

AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY

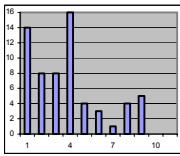
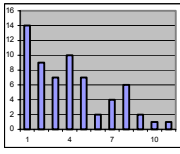
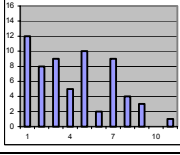
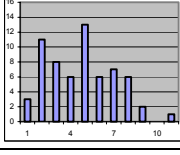
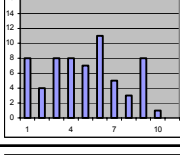
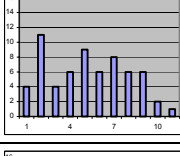
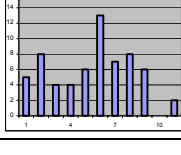
The criteria that received high priority ratings were:

- Species biodiversity: presence of rare and endemic species; species composition; index of biological integrity
- Degree of threat and risk: such as road density and types; stream crossings; pesticide drift and de-icing; absence, presence and distribution of invasive species; areas of erosion & slope failure risk; number and extent of burn areas; etc.
- Wetland types and diversity: hot springs, playa lakes, alkali wetlands, vernal pools, & other seasonal wetlands; extent and type of historic wetlands & other aquatic/riparian habitats and linkages; extent of irrigation-induced and treatment wetlands
- Potential for restoration and conservation: location and number of monitoring sites; location of conservation infrastructure, e.g. school districts, Resource Conservation Districts, Coordinated Resource Management Plans, etc.; wildlife corridors and linkages; potential for creating aquatic habitat
- Contiguity of riparian corridor: riparian vegetation type, structure, age, and successional stage
- Water flow/ quantity: numbers and location of spillways, diversions, other hydromodification; location of spring-fed streams; changes in groundwater-surfacewater interactions
- Water quality: Total Suspended Solids, pH, dissolved solids, metals synthetics; effects of urban runoff; number of effluent dominant streams

Of these, there was an especially high level of agreement about the importance of the top three criteria. Two of these deal with diversity of the resource, either targeting biologically diverse systems or diverse wetland types. “Degree of threat and risk” was also among the highest ranking criteria. This is noteworthy because in other criteria ranking session, across different workshop regions and resources categories, participants did not typically rank threatened resources among their highest investment criteria. The high scores given to “threat and risk” by this group could reflect a belief that there are serious threats to the region’s aquatic systems, or a belief that these threats can be effectively addressed.

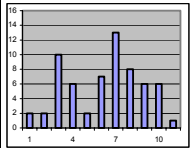
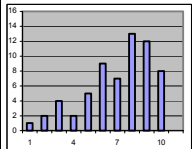
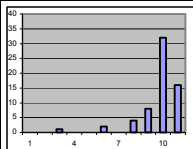
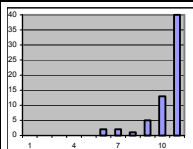
There was extremely strong agreement that the two lowest-ranking criteria were low priority considerations. The low scores given to “Impacts of restoration and acquisition on cultural values” suggest that participants believe that ecological characteristics outweigh values to humans when planning for Aquatic Biodiversity conservation. The low scores given to “Effects of climate change” could indicate hesitation to base investment decisions on a factor that is beyond regional control and with outcomes which are not fully understood or predictable.

Table 1b. Criteria for Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation

Objective: Aquatic Biodiversity				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores² High ← Low
Species biodiversity: presence of rare and endemic species; species composition; index of biological integrity	100%	HIGH	3.81	
Degree of threat and risk: road density and types; stream crossings; pesticide drift and de-icing; absence, presence and distribution of invasive species; areas of erosion & slope failure risk; number and extent of burn areas; historic land uses (mining superfund); barriers to fish migration; number and location of active and inactive mines including suction dredging, hardrock, sand and gravel – instream & off-stream	99%	HIGH	4.05	
Wetland types and diversity: hot springs, playa lakes, alkali wetlands, vernal pools, & other seasonal wetlands; extent and type of historic wetlands & other aquatic/riparian habitats and linkages; extent of irrigation-induced and treatment wetlands	97%	HIGH	4.29	
Potential for restoration and conservation: location and number of monitoring sites; location of conservation infrastructure, e.g. school districts, Resource Conservation Districts, Coordinatated Resource Management Plans, etc.; wildlife corridors and linkages; potential for creating aquatic habitat	94%	HIGH	4.76	
Contiguity of riparian corridor: riparian vegetation type, structure, age, and successional stage	93%	HIGH	4.98	
Water flow/ quantity: numbers and location of spillways, diversions, other hydromodification; location of spring-fed streams; changes in groundwater-surfacewater interactions	91%	HIGH	5.27	
Water quality: Total Suspended Solids, pH, dissolved solids, metals synthetics; effects of urban runoff; number of effluent dominant streams	90%	HIGH	5.49	

². Note that the scale of y-axis varies. For all of the charts except for the two lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value (# of votes) is 16. For the two lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value is 40.

Objective: Aquatic Biodiversity Cont'd

Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores ²
				High ↔ Low
Integrity of hydrogeomorphic function: bank stability, soil erodibility; degree of instream integrity (IBI, reference conditions); location of floodplain	85%	MED	6.22	
Watershed adjacent land uses: upstream and downstream conservation values	80%	MED	7.06	
Impacts of restoration and acquisition on cultural values	63%	LOW	9.76	
Effects of climate change: location of cloud seeding; areas of drought susceptibility	60%	LOW	10.30	

²: Note that the scale of y-axis varies. For all of the charts except for the two lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value (# of votes) is 16. For the two lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value is 40.

WORKING LANDSCAPES – AGRICULTURE/ GRAZING

The criteria designated as high priority were:

- High threat to resource: e.g. conversion
- Conservation opportunity: high degree of existing stewardship; adjacent to other protected lands; absence of conflicting land uses; opportunity for restoration to meet multiple objectives; multiple resource values and benefits; good fit between conservation organization and landowner needs
- Economic viability: water supply that is affordable for given use; soils can sustain crop; no crippling regulations; viable size
- Addresses multiple public values: threats from catastrophic wildfires; species diversity; watershed values; public access

There was relatively strong agreement that all of these high-ranking criteria were important. The top-ranking criterion, “High threat to resource: e.g. conversion,” expresses a concern that recurred throughout the group discussions at this workshop. “Threat of land use conversion” and “Lands of high risk of conversion” were notable priorities of the Working Lands: Forestry and Recreation groups, respectively, and threat and risk of development were mentioned by both the Aquatic and Terrestrial Biodiversity groups. The recurrence of this theme is in accordance with the overall sense described throughout the workshop that regional changes in land-use, especially relating to increased population pressures, are a major issue facing the region.

Included among the high-ranking criteria were both concerns specific to agricultural production (such as water supply and soils) and ecological concerns (such as species diversity and watershed values). This suggests that participants believe that agriculture can and should be compatible with natural resources conservation.

Among the low-ranking criteria, were “Managerial capacity” and “Transaction opportunity.” Both of these could be considered implementation or feasibility considerations. This is consistent with results from previous workshops; participants have typically ranked site characteristics above implementation characteristics for the planning phases of conservation investment. Finally, there was relatively strong agreement that “Maintaining cultural and historic values of the community” was of low priority, suggesting that participants believed that features critical to either agricultural production or natural resources conservation outweigh cultural values to humans.

Table 1c. Criteria for Working Landscapes – Agriculture/ Grazing Lands Conservation

Objective: Working Landscapes - Agriculture/ Grazing

Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores High ← → Low
High threat to resource: e.g. conversion	100%	HIGH	3.28	
Conservation opportunity: high degree of existing stewardship; adjacent to other protected lands; absence of conflicting land uses; opportunity for restoration to meet multiple objectives; multiple resource values and benefits; good fit between conservation organization and landowner needs	100%	HIGH	3.33	
Economic viability: water supply that is affordable for given use; soils can sustain crop; no crippling regulations; viable size	99%	HIGH	3.46	
Addresses multiple public values: threats from catastrophic wildfires; species diversity; watershed values; public access	97%	HIGH	3.82	
Relative importance of agriculture to local economy: economic base; economic diversity	88%	MED	5.36	
Local/ regional economy of scale: protects critical mass needed to maintain agricultural infrastructure	82%	LOW	6.30	
Managerial capacity: commitment to, and funding for, continued on-the-ground management	82%	LOW	6.34	
Transactional opportunity: willing seller; partnering with organized forums; good value; leverages multiple funding sources	81%	LOW	6.43	
Maintaining historic and cultural values of the community	80%	LOW	6.69	

WORKING LANDSCAPES – FORESTRY

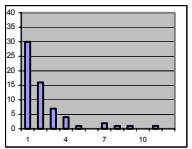
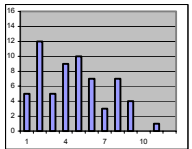
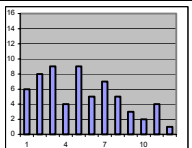
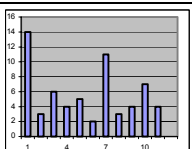
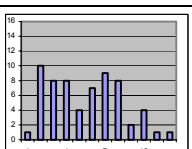
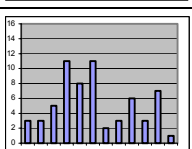
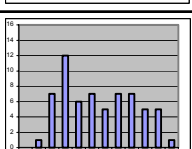
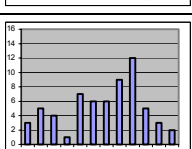
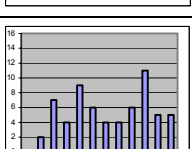
The criterion that received a high priority ranking was:

- Biologically important lands: old growth; sensitive species; species diversity; riparian & wildlife corridors; structurally complex

There was strong agreement among participants that this criterion was important, indicating that participants believed that working forestry lands can and should be compatible with the conservation of biological and ecological resources. Many of the higher-ranking medium criteria also encompassed ecological concerns, such as “risks to biological integrity,” “ecosystem protection,” and “watershed function.” The fact that these ecological criteria ranked above criteria specific to forestry operations (such as “value of forest products” and “high yield”) may reflect the make-up of the voting group (Figure 2). While there was fairly good representation by forestry interests (just over 15% of voters affiliated themselves with forestry interests), there was stronger representation by environmental non-governmental organizations and governments. (Additional, smaller-scale information-gathering workshops targeting landowners and working land interests were held throughout the state to address this problem of unequal representation.) Another important concern to emerge among the top-ranking medium criteria was “threat of land use conversion;” as described previously, this was an important theme throughout the workshop and across discussions of the different resource types.

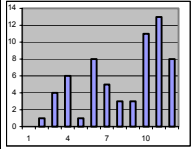
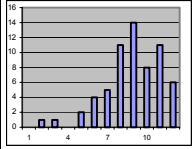
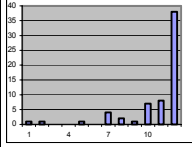
Among the low-ranking criteria, there was especially strong agreement that “Non-forest lands that can produce substitute forest products” was the least important of the criteria on this list. This low scores given to this criteria seem to underscore participants’ believe in the ability of forestry and forest lands to contribute both to local economies and ecological health. Participants agreed that maintaining sustainable and viable forestry operations is a higher priority than developing alternatives.

Table 1d. Criteria for Working Landscapes - Forestry

Objective: Working Landscapes - Forestry				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores³ High \longleftrightarrow Low
Biologically important lands: old growth; sensitive species; species diversity; riparian & wildlife corridors; structurally complex	100%	HIGH	2.32	
Risks to biological integrity: catastrophic fire; disease; invasive species; type conversion	87%	MED	4.70	
Threat of land use conversion: urban interface; ag conversion; second homes	84%	MED	5.27	
Lands that can be managed for forest products & ecosystem protection (& other multiple uses)	83%	MED	5.43	
Lands that contribute to watershed values & function	82%	MED	5.51	
Oak woodlands	79%	MED	6.11	
Lands that contribute to large contiguous forestlands: adjacent to conserved lands; ability to consolidate	76%	MED	6.57	
Lands that can be managed for long term sustainability	75%	MED	6.81	
Important additional values: recreational value & accessibility; significant cultural, historic values; scenic viewsheds; education & research	72%	MED	7.32	

³. Note that the scale of y-axis varies. For all of the charts except for the highest and lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value (# of votes) is 16. For the two highest and lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value is 40.

Objective: Working Landscapes - Forestry Cont'd

Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores ³ High ← → Low
Economic value of forest products: high yield; critical to local economy; reduce fire risk	67%	LOW	8.35	
Lands with ability for improved stewardship & coordinated forest management	63%	LOW	8.90	
Non-forest lands that can produce substitute forest products	53%	LOW	10.71	

³. Note that the scale of y-axis varies. For all of the charts except for the highest and lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value (# of votes) is 16. For the two highest and lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value is 40.

RECREATION

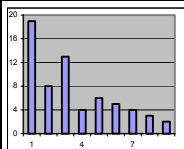
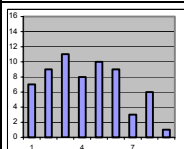
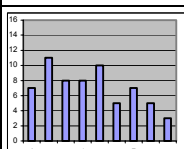
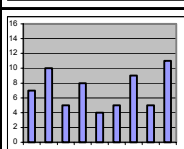
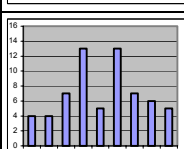
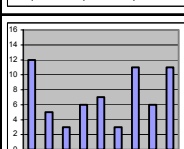
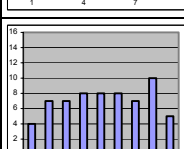
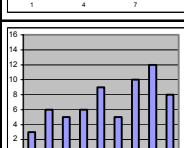
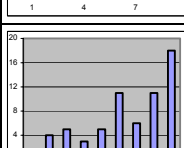
The criteria designated as high priority were:

- High natural and aesthetic values: water; unique or varied terrain; scenic beauty; wildness; wildlife
- Compatibility: uses and the land; uses with each other; uses with surrounding uses
- Meets or can be developed to address other conservation objectives: cultural; historic; social; habitat; education; working landscapes

There was especially strong agreement about the importance of “high natural and aesthetic values.” This suggests that participants believe it is possible for recreation lands to not only serve as a venue for recreation activities, but also to contribute to conservation of natural resources and to provide aesthetically rewarding experiences. The inclusion of “scenic beauty” in this criterion also demonstrates that participants believed that investments in recreation should be based significantly on human values and preferences (rather than solely on ecological values). Another notable theme among these high ranking is the idea that recreation lands should be able to serve multiple uses (in addition to recreation) and meet multiple objectives.

The two low-ranking criteria were “Accessibility for the intended use or users” and “Proximity: village infrastructure; proximity to the market users.” The relatively spread-out distribution of the region’s population may make accessibility and proximity lower priority issues than in regions with dense urban centers where large segments of the population can be served if accessibility issues are considered.

Table 1e. Criteria for Recreation Conservation

Objective: Recreation				
Criteria	% of max. score	Relative Importance	Mean	Frequency of Scores⁴
High natural and aesthetic values: water; unique or varied terrain; scenic beauty; wildness; wildlife	100%	HIGH	3.44	
Compatibility: uses and the land; uses with each other; uses with surrounding uses	95%	HIGH	4.25	
Meets or can be developed to address other conservation objectives: cultural; historic; social; habitat; education; working landscapes	94%	HIGH	4.39	
Lands at high risk of conversion or fragmentation: environmental; recreational	90%	MED	5.09	
Connectivity: connecting trails; close to other recreation lands; habitat corridors; reduce or eliminate fragmentation	90%	MED	5.16	
Serves multiple unmet recreational needs: current & future; urban & rural	90%	MED	5.19	
Can be managed sustainably: social; political; economic; environmental	89%	MED	5.20	
Accessibility for the intended use or users	86%	LOW	5.73	
Proximity: village infrastructure; proximity to the market users	81%	LOW	6.55	

⁴. Note that the scale of y-axis varies. For all of the charts except for the highest and lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value (# of votes) is 16. For the two highest and lowest ranking criteria, the maximum y-axis value is 40.

SMALL GROUP SESSION: REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

The task of the second small group session was to identify conservation strategies with mutual benefits to local economies and conservation. For this discussion, participants were divided into five small groups and were asked to think region-wide.

In some groups, participants first discussed regional conservation priorities and then discussed potential strategies for achieving those priorities. Priorities were defined as areas or resources that are in need of conservation investment. The purpose of identifying priorities was not to generate a complete list representing the group's highest regional priorities; rather, the priorities were used as examples to help focus the group's discussion of strategies. Strategies are approaches to conserving natural resources that combine multiple tools and techniques and best utilize scarce funds and resources.

All five of the groups independently recognized the following strategy:

Plan adequately for growth and development - All groups expressed concern about preservation of open space and patterns of development given increasing population pressures. Participants encouraged State leadership in promoting "Smart Growth" practices, including promoting infill and establishment of urban growth boundaries, as well as increased integration of conservation planning with general plans.

Four out of the five groups recognized the following:

The need for regional conservation funding -. Two groups discussed possibilities for bringing increased state funding, including bond funds, into the region. In particular, participants suggested the establishment of a local conservancy or resource conservation/ open space district to access state funds,

as well as suggesting the development of workshops to provide grant/ stewardship incentive program application assistance. Other groups discussed the importance of developing an independent, long-term revenue stream, mentioning sales taxes, license plate check-offs, and water-supply fees as possible sources.

Utilize and improve conservation and agricultural easements for land protection – Participants noted that easements are a valuable conservation tool for protecting land, while maintaining private ownership and economic use.

Increase collaboration and build relationships – Participants suggested developing partnerships between state, federal, and local agencies, resource conservation districts, non-governmental organizations, private sector interests, landowners, ranchers, and renewable resource industries.

Three out of the five groups recognized the following:

Promote recreational tourism – Participants noted that developing the regional tourism industry not only provides jobs and income, but also encourages the preservation of environmental quality and open space. Two groups noted the possibility of "farm stays" as a tourist attraction that can supplement income to agricultural land owners, as well as provide a forum for education and recreation. One group also mentioned the importance of expanding the marketing regional tourism beyond the current dominant destinations of Lake Tahoe and Yosemite.

Increase education - Participants recommended education about resource conservation concepts and value of conservation both for the general public and within schools. Additionally, one

group suggested that local capacity to initiate conservation projects and planning would be enhanced by providing public education about funding processes.

Two out of the five groups recognized the following:

Develop incentives for conservation – Participants suggested that financial incentives could be used to encourage conservation of natural resources on private lands. In particular, tax incentives for conservation easements and assistance for stewardship practices were mentioned.

Reduce regulatory burden - Participants recommended streamlining permitting processes and allowing more flexibility in regulations for landowners engaged in good land management and stewardship practices.

Develop sustainable local industries. - Participants suggested developing value-added markets and secondary products, such as regional branding and high value handcrafted wood products. Additionally, participants recommended re-training workers in resource extraction industries for restoration or conservation work.

Detailed results of the sub-regional groups follow:

GROUP ONE: CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

1. Promote recreational tourism
2. Promote “Farm-stays” tourism
3. Develop regional tourism marketing for the Sierra beyond Tahoe & Yosemite
4. Track tourism income/ economy with resource conditions
 - E.g., relationship between property values and water quality
 - Need tourism infrastructure, planning & education
5. Utilize Williamson Act programs, include recreation & open space contracts
6. Develop parks (possibly state) in foothills/ woodlands for growing communities
7. Develop restoration/ resource-based employment
8. Conduct fuels thinning/ produce small biomass energy conversion composting chips
9. Market local handcrafted high value wood products
10. Develop local product branding
11. Promote locally based employment
12. Promote locally based companies
13. Establish local/ regional conservancy/ Resource Conservation District to access state funds
14. Recognize regional resource values and the value of water originating in the Sierras; water-importing agencies could partner with source watersheds to invest in restoration or to return money paid by the end-user to the source watershed to enhance environmental quality
 - E.g., Federal Energy Regulatory commission. one opportunity to implement this is through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission re-licensing process
15. Re-invest funds in local areas, value of public resources needs to remain in local area
16. “Think smarter” about regulations
17. Retool regulations to provide incentives to local economy. Permit streamlining based on the Department of Fish and Game model -Tuolumne County, mitigation for adverse impacts & fee incentives
18. Mitigate for cumulative impact of development on oak woodlands
19. Create objective-based regulations, with a big picture focus
 - Regulations currently are responses to boom and bust cycle
 - The region needs a sustainable economy & local mills operating

20. Establish General Plans and self implementing mitigation projects that promote connectivity
21. County planning departments should coordinate and compile Best Management Practices and solutions related to conservation & mitigation efforts & should publicize them
22. Develop relationships & understanding between state agencies and state employees with private & local landowners
23. Train people who work with construction investments to collaborate with landowners
24. Privatization of public resources
 - In many Sierra Nevada counties, a large proportion of the lands are in public ownership (e.g., 94% of lands in Alpine County are in publicly owned). This is problematic in that 1) it presents constraints on the development of a tax base and 2) public agencies may not have sufficient funds for land management
 - In some cases (particularly when publicly owned lands are adjacent to or surrounded by private lands & are difficult to manage), publicly held lands can be sold to private owners who can appropriately manage them
 - Public lands can also be managed in partnership with private recreation interests to allow some generation of income from the land
 - Sale or retention of public lands should be strategically planned; there needs to be thorough discussion about when it to convert lands to private ownership vs. when to retain in public ownership, with consistent thinking and possibly the creation of a checklist to make this determination



GROUP TWO: CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Implementation tools

1. Agriculture conservation easements
2. Acquisition, mitigation banking, restoration (watershed reinvestment) to preserve ecosystems' capacity to deliver ecological services
3. Acquisition of water for maintenance of lake recreation
4. Revisit strategies through research and monitoring (adaptive conservation)

Regulation incentives and regulation tools

5. Adequately define what should constitute a successful element of general plans
 - Office of Planning and Research should provide guidance to local government
6. Board of Forest should encourage inclusion of additional oak species in timber harvest planning process (title 14)

Partnerships, capacity building, and planning tools

7. Develop local capacity for education, grant writing, stewardship, management, volunteerism, and understanding funding processes
8. Provide application assistance for grant/ stewardship incentive programs
9. Affiliation of county government with land trusts; public-private relationships
10. Address "red-tape" cutting through interagency and stakeholder participation (e.g., pilot lake project)
11. Create process transparency from the beginning; education/ outreach to include and identify all stakeholders
12. Engage underrepresented groups through education
13. Revisit strategies through research and monitoring (adaptive conservation)
14. Move toward planning processes with better participation, outside of/ in addition to CA Environmental Quality Act/ National Environmental Protection Act
15. Develop planning and visioning processes for local communities
16. Expand oak woodland conservation planning
 - Counties' conservation plans can attract Wildlife Conservation Board money
17. Coordinate land use planning efforts among local governments

Financial incentives, funding needs, and financial tools

18. Employ tax credits and tax incentive programs (e.g., relief of capital gains tax, estate tax)
19. Increase mechanisms for stewardship payments (e.g., Florida's program)
20. Create a Sierra Nevada Bond Act
21. Stewardship endowment with local community foundation (e.g., Kern Co.)
22. Address needs for ongoing, sustainable funding for operations and management, research, monitoring
23. Utilize Forest Legacy Program more extensively (it is under-utilized and not enough money is used for California)
24. Parcel assessment for state councils
25. Use Mello-Roos to pass on conservation costs to home owner (through property tax)
26. Financial incentives (e.g., Williamson Act, timber production zones) for private land managers

GROUP THREE: CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

1. Conduct land swaps of sensitive areas
 - Requires federal and state streamlining and pre-selection & approval of sites
2. Stakeholders should establish priorities:
 - For sensitive lands in a watershed or community
 - To act as a collaborative processes to seek funding and a non regulatory catalyst
3. Build institutional capacity in the Sierra to leverage and capture funding
4. Create a Sierra Nevada Conservancy
5. Increased funding to the Sierra Nevada by increasing political awareness of the region
6. Create partnerships with non-governmental organizations, resource conservation districts, etc. to increase funding availability
7. Levy a tax or fee on the water the region provides to statewide users
8. Develop simple, clear, understandable tax credit programs (through legislation) to apply conservation easements on working landscapes
9. Increase coordination between agencies & stakeholder
10. Place Sierra Nevada conservation in a regional landscape context to more clearly demonstrate benefits
11. Use development easements, land exchange, partnerships between federal agencies/ local government & private landowners to protect floodplains/ historic riparian zones
12. Place conservation easements on 330,000 acres of LA Department of Water and Power land in Inyo/ Mono counties
 - Need to build trust with the local community
 - Work in partnership with Department of Water & Power
 - Needs funding and partnerships; needs planning process
 - State could provide data analysis/ seed funding
13. State should provide funding to map & gather baseline data on wildlife linkages; transfer infrastructure & development (especially transportation and State Water Project) away from wildlife corridors
14. The State should embrace smart growth principles and demonstrate economic benefits to local communities and developers
15. Raise public consciousness/ educate on values of conservation

GROUP FOUR: CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Conservation Priorities

1. Trail system (to remain even after build out occurs)
 - Maintains perception of open space
 - Presents regional character
 - Provides economic benefit through tourism
2. Focus on areas at risk of conversion
 - Incorporate thoughtful, long-range planning
 - Provide fire protection
 - Protect water resources
 - Preserve regional character

Strategies Addressing this Priority

- Utilize conservation easements
- Identify willing landowners
- Utilize easements, fee purchase, transfer of development fees
- Create incentives

General Strategies

- Develop genuine dialogue between those who own/ manage the land and environmental agencies and the business community
 - Establish long term agreements with large landholders
- Help people see the win-win possibilities for conservation and the economy
 - E.g., regulatory relief, economic development
- Develop partnerships to provide the resources for conservation
 - Partnerships between private sector, ranchers, renewable resource industries, developers
- Funding and investment creates opportunities that planning and regulation can't create
 - Can utilize bond funds & fees
 - Focus on local funding (or be careful of what happens to political voices/ agendas if funds come from the State)
- Develop independent long term revenue stream for the Sierra Possibilities:
 - Income tax check-off
 - Increase sales tax
 - License plate check-off
 - Proposition 117 (mountain lion)

GROUP FIVE: CONSERVATION PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Conservation Priorities

Strategies Addressing this Priority⁵

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Water quality | – Coordinated resource management plans (CRMPS) |
| 2. Protecting non-industrial timberland | – Stewardship contracting- paying landowners
▪ E.g., 10 – 20 year agreement to improve habitat |
| 3. Biodiversity | – Habitat Conservation Plans
– Natural Community Conservation Plans |
| 4. Affordable housing | – New housing pre-approval to provide affordable housing
– Workforce housing program
– Rent- control in mobile home parks |
| 5. Preserving farmland | – Stewardship contracting- paying landowners
▪ E.g., 10 – 20 year agreement to improve habitat
– Farm Stays (short visit to farms) – provides income, public education, recreation
▪ Develop directory of opportunities
– Massachusetts agriculture viability program diversify operation but stay in agriculture for 10-15 years “term” easements |
| 6. Fire protection | – Certified Timber Program
– Community based programs: fire safe councils, better community based planning
– Tahoe re-green low interest loans for best management practices on private land |
| 7. Open space preservation | – Establish urban growth boundaries and encourage infill
– Mitigation for loss of open-space lands and working lands; mitigation bank for easements elsewhere; transfer tax program |
| 8. Wildlife corridors | – Communicate to policy makers about location/ nature of wildlife corridors-provides open space
– Avoid building in floodplain |
| 9. Recreation | – Coalition for unified recreation in East Sierra, new recreation planning tool/ database to improve coordination of recreational planners
– State Green Sticker program: Off Highway Vehicle money to go to restoration |
| 10. Air quality | – Regional rail projects |
| 11. Preserving a sense of place | – Elko Nevada Cowboy Poetry gathering
– Sierra Barn & Birdlife Festival
– Place based festivals: Apple Hill, Strawberry fest & music festival |
| 12. Wilderness | |
| 13. Economic sustainability | – Functional collaboration to use local resources more effectively, increase local support |

⁵. If no strategies are indicated for a particular priority, this does not mean that none of the given strategies are applicable; rather, this only reflects that the group did not discuss strategies uniquely suited to that priority.

General Strategies

- Greater outreach by public agencies to understand communities' needs
- Foster sense of community
- “Placer grown” marketing for agricultural products
- Public education embedding resource conservation concepts within schools
- Watershed protection
- Conservation and resource conservation easements (e.g., to protect water quality, establish stream setbacks)
- More flexibility in regulations for landowners who protect lands
- Better information about benefits of easements and donations to landowners and financial planners
- Eliminate recapture period for tax-benefits (Federal Tax)
- Citizen involvement in restoration: provide education/ training, jobs/ income to locals
 - see Sierra Business Council's program: Investing for Prosperity
- More linkage between tourist industry and environmental conservation



III. INFORMATION EXCHANGE



An equally important component of the *Spotlight on Conservation* workshop was the Information Exchange. The Legacy Project displayed existing datasets on regional and statewide maps and gathered information on existing regional conservation plans and priorities from the participants. Participants had several opportunities over the day and a half workshop to view the mapped information, interact with staff, and, most importantly, to provide Legacy with valuable data, feedback, and ideas on conservation.

STATION RESULTS

In **The Data Walk** portion of the Information Exchange, regional and statewide maps displayed existing datasets of natural resources, working landscapes, and urban growth projections (such as land cover, impaired waterways, etc). Legacy staff members were available to talk about the different maps. Participants were directed to tell us what data might be incorrect and what additional information was needed to help them do their jobs better. Some participants brought previously unrecorded datasets to our

attention, including regional soils and water rights maps. For more details on the datasets and participants' comments, see Appendix C.

At the **Data Catalogs** station, participants were asked, "Are there key restoration and monitoring projects not on the data base?" The station included **The Natural Resource Project Inventory (NRPI)**, which updated information on several projects being conducted in the region, which included resource assessment, restoration, and education efforts. **California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES)** staff fielded questions about the data walk and provided a way for participants to add "data about regional data" to the online CERES data catalogue.

The **Urban Growth Model** displayed projections of population growth distribution and potential urban/ suburban development in the region. This station garnered great interest because participants visually witnessed possible future urban growth scenarios and how they change with different assumptions or constraints on growth.

Many participants visited the **Demo Decision Support Tools Station** staffed by **Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)** employees. This station demonstrated basic and advanced concepts in GIS applications and green mapping. Questions at the station ranged from very technical to more basic ones, such as: What data is available and how is it collected? Staffers noted that the participants were well-informed about GIS technologies.

Participants also contributed information about **Existing and Emerging Conservation Plans** and **Private Land Stewardship Projects**, as well as about places that they considered to be **Regional and Statewide Conservation Priorities**. Their input is recorded on the maps that follow.

EXISTING AND EMERGING CONSERVATION PLANNING EFFORTS

Participants were asked “*Are there existing or emerging conservation plans in the region that aren’t currently on Legacy’s maps? Why are they important?*”

Of the 24 conservation efforts identified, over half (54%) addressed more than one type of resource. Terrestrial Biodiversity was addressed by 75% of the 24 programs, and nearly as many (67%) of the programs addressed Aquatic Biodiversity. Roughly 45% of the plans addressed Rural Recreation, about 17% of the plans addressed Working Lands, and 8% addressed Urban Open Space. Protection of target species (rare, threatened, endangered, or Sierra focal species) was the most frequently cited goal (6 citations). Other common goals were identification and protection of large, intact wilderness areas or linked wilderness networks (3 citations), and protection of air and environmental quality (3 citations).

The dot numbers on the map below are keyed to the subsequent table (Table 2), which gives information about each plan, such as name of effort, purpose, and the source of information. (A lowercase “x” indicates that no information was provided for this field.)

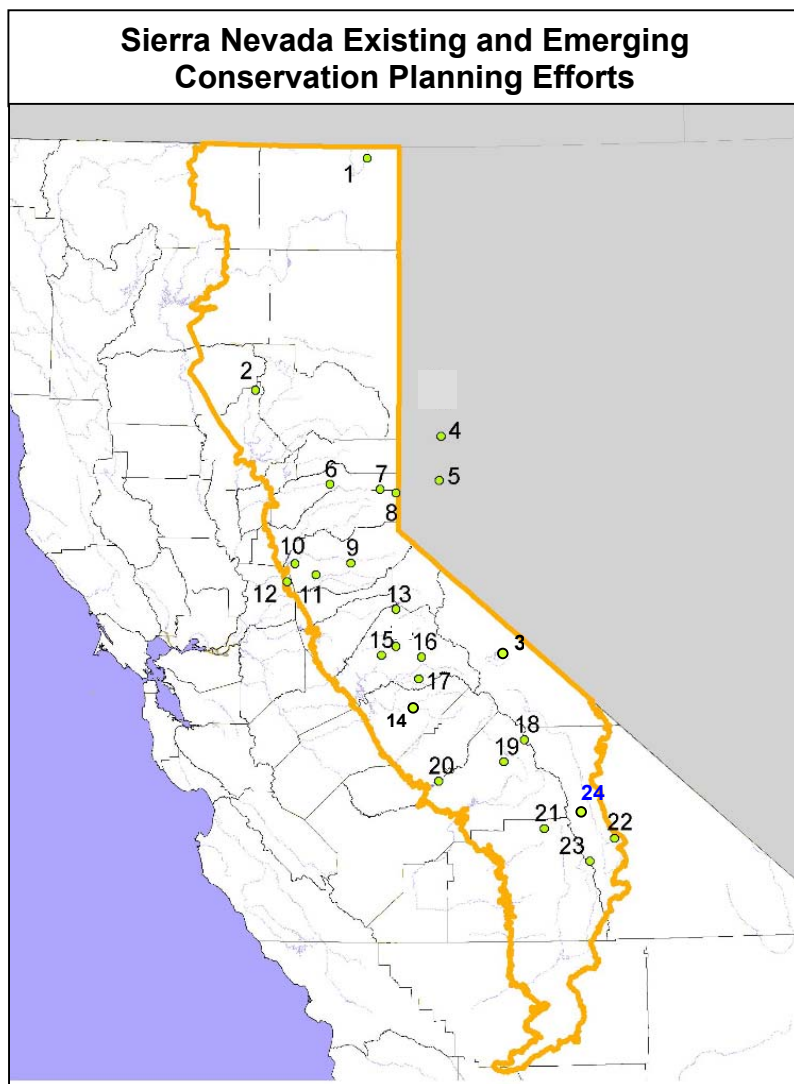


Figure 2. Locations of Existing and Emerging Conservation Planning Efforts identified by workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Region.

Table 2: Existing and Emerging Conservation Planning Efforts (EECPE's) identified by workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Region.

Resource category addressed:

AB = aquatic biodiversity, including riparian and watershed issues

TB = terrestrial biodiversity, habitat

WL = working landscapes

US = urban open space

RR = rural recreation lands

Dot #	Type	Name of EECPE	County	Geographic Scope**	Primary Purpose*	Source of Information ⁶	Contact Name for Plan	Organization Carrying Out Plan
1	AB	Goose Lake fishes conservation strategy	Modoc	CA/ Oregon Goose Lake Basin	Voluntary conservation efforts to protect variety of fish unique to basin	Julie Morrison	x	Goose Lake Resource Conservation District
2	AB	Wetland Resource Planning Recommendations	Butte/ Fresno	Areas of Butte & Fresno Counties: Chico, Clovis, Fresno & surrounding	Wetlands identification for vernal resources; plan complete September 1994 for US Environmental Protection Agency	Paul Cylinder/ Jane Freeman	Paul Cylinder/ Jane Freeman	Jones & Stokes Association Inc./ US Environmental Protect Agency
3	AB	Mono County Watershed Management Plan	Mono	Two plans funded (starts July 1, 2003): 1. Upper Owens (Mono Lake to South Mono County line); 2. West Walker Watershed (Walker River Area - North County)	Watershed Management Plans - would appreciate sharing of water data/ maps/ GIS - we will share back	Greg Newbry	x	Mono County Community Development Department
4	TB	US Forest Service Research Natural Area Program	Statewide	Statewide	Research Natural Area program's primary purpose is to establish a nationwide network of biodiversity & habitat reserves, in order to represent the full spectrum of ecosystems found on US Forest Service lands	Hugh Safford	Hugh Safford	US Forest Service, Regional Office
5	TB	Sierra Nevada Wildlands Project	x	Greater Sierra (Modoc to Tehachapi)	Reserve network based on Sierra focal species	Pete Nichols	x	California Wilderness Coalition
6	AB, TB, WL, RR	Sierra Checkerboard Initiative	Placer/ Nevada/ Sierra/ El Dorado	Rubicon north to Feather	Working forest sustainability & ecosystem protection in the central Sierra checkerboard	x	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land
7	AB, TB, US, RR	Martis Valley General Plan	Nevada/ Placer	County-wide	Land use; conservation	Dennis Meyer	Tony Lashbrook	Placer County Planning

⁶. Contact information available in Appendix D.

Table 2 cont'd.

Dot #	Type	Name of EECPE	County	Geographic Scope**	Primary Purpose*	Source of Information ⁶	Contact Name for Plan	Organization Carrying Out Plan
8	TB	Regional Transportation Plans	El Dorado/ Placer	County-wide	To develop transportation infrastructure, highway transit, non-motor; should consider coordination with conservation plans to avoid negative impacts; consider access to open space; cumulative impacts on environments, etc.	Katie Benouar	x	Caltrans
9	AB	California Red Legged Frog Recovery Plan	El Dorado/ Plumas	El Dorado County to Plumas County	Recovery of listed species	Sue Britting	x	US Fish & Wildlife Service
10	TB	Pine Hill Plants Recovery Plan	El Dorado	Western Slope of El Dorado County	Recovery of 5 federally listed plants	Sue Britting	x	US Fish & Wildlife Service
11	AB, TB, WL, RR	American River Conservancy Areas	x	Cosumnes & American River Watersheds	x	x	x	x
12	AB, TB, WL, RR	Upper Cosumnes River Basin Strategic Plan	El Dorado	West of Sacramento County line in Cosumnes River Watershed	Environmental assessment & strategic plan for land acquisition & other conservation opportunities; we have a proprietary environmental assessment and strategic plan we're willing to share	Marc Landgraf	Marc Landgraf	American River Conservancy
13	AB, TB, RR	Roadless Area Inventory-Stanislus National Forest	Tuolumne / Calaveras	Headwaters in Stanislaus and Tuolumne River Watersheds	Inventory and prioritize the highest-quality remaining roadless areas that are eligible for wilderness designation in Stanislaus National Forest; the product will be high-resolution, accurate maps that have been ground-truthed (please contact for detailed maps)	John Buckley/ Carrie King	John Buckley/ Carrie King	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
14	AB, TB	Mariposa Blue Oak Woodland & Serpentine Soil Belt	Mariposa	Mariposa Conceptual Area Protection Plan	Protection of rare & endangered species & wildlife corridor from protected vernal pools into the Sierra Nevada	Chuck Peck	x	CA Dept. of Fish and Game/ Sierra Foothill Conservancy/ Trust for Public Land

⁶. Contact information available in Appendix D.

Table 2 cont'd.

Dot #	Type	Name of EECPE	County	Geographic Scope**	Primary Purpose*	Source of Information ⁶	Contact Name for Plan	Organization Carrying Out Plan
15	US, RR	Tuolumne County Trails Plan	Tuolumne	Tuolumne County	Plan for county-wide trail system	Carrie King	Jim Peterson/ Carrie King	Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors/ Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
16	AB, TB, US	Tuolumne County Wildlife Handbook, developed 1987	Tuolumne	Tuolumne County	Mitigates for all projects subject to CA Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with open space set asides on four levels of wildlife habitats	x	Robin Wood	Tuolumne County Planning Division
17	AB, TB, RR	Yosemite Plan	Tuolumne /Mariposa	Yosemite National Park	Park Plan	x	x	National Park Service
18	TB	Sierra Nevada Bighorn Recovery Plan	Inyo/ Mono	Crest of Sierra-Tioga Pass, to south of Mount Whitney	Recovery of Bighorn Sheep	Paula Brown	John Wehavsén	California Dept. of Fish and Game
19	AB, TB, RR	Sequoia National Monument	x	Part of Sequoia National Forest	Planning for the monument	Sue Britting	x	x
20	AB, TB, WL, RR	Millerton Watershed Area	Fresno/ Madera	San Joaquin River; table lands above Millerton Lake	Working ranch sustainability; ecosystem protection, including vernal pools	x	Chuck Peck / Robin Park	Sierra Foothills Conservancy/ Trust for Public Land
21	TB	Giant Sequoia National Monument	Tulare	Federal Environmental Impact Statement in the fall	x	Mike Chapel	Mike Chapel	US Forest Service, Regional Office
22	AB, TB, RR	Owens Lake Restoration	Inyo	x	Plan to abate particulate matter dust pollution; mitigation by LA Dept. of Water & Power	Ellen Hardebeck	Ellen Hardebeck	Great Basin Air Pollution Control District
23	x	Mitigation: Owen's Lake Dust Abatement Project	Inyo	Owens	Health concern; Clean Air Act; dust abatement; particulate matter pollution blowing off dry margins of lake bed	Paula Brown	Ted Shade	LA Dept. Water & Power/ Air Pollution Control District
24 ⁷	AB, TB, RR	Saltcedar/ invasive Plant Control	Inyo	Lower Owens River, Owens Valley	Removal and control of saltcedar and other invasive plants; restoration of dry Lower Owens River	Brian Cashore	x	Inyo County Water Department

⁶. Contact information available in Appendix D.

⁷. Information from a separate, smaller-scale workshop held in Bishop, targeting landowners and working lands interests.

PRIVATE LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS

Participants were asked to identify sites where private stewardship conservation projects are in place and have demonstrated success. Ten projects were noted. Riparian and freshwater habitats were identified as the primary focus of four of the projects. Three projects addressed working lands' conservation through easements. Two of the projects focused on wildlife friendly agricultural and ranching practices. Two projects addressed forest management and timber harvest plans.

Table 3. Private Land Stewardship Projects identified by workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Region.

Name of Area/ Effort	County	Year initiated	Primary aim(s)	Primary landscapes, habitats, or ecosystems involved?	Funding	Source of information ⁸	Affiliation of Information Source or Organization Working on Project
Upper Cosumnes River	x	2000	x	River corridor, oak woodlands, fisheries	Yes, Packard	x	x
Indian Valley Taylorsville & Greenville/ Living with Lions	Plumas	2001	Collaboration between 4-H and the Mountain Lion Foundation to develop, test, and publicize methods for protecting various livestock species from predators on private lands. The goal is to enable higher standards of annual husbandry that will serve to protect domestic animals and conserve wildlife.	Deer & mountain lion habitat	Yes, Mountain Lion Foundation; National Wildlife Federation	Michelle Cullens	Mountain Lion Foundation
Clavey River	Tuolumne	1999	Develop management recommendations for Stanislaus National Forest relative to protecting wild & scenic values of the Clavey River	River, riparian, wetland	Partial funding: Resources Agency; U.S. Forest Service; Working on outside fundraising	Glenda Edwards	Clavey River Ecosystem Project
Truckee River Watershed	Placer/ Nevada/ Sierra	2003	Develop watershed management strategy for Truckee River watershed	River, riparian, aquatic	Yes, 205 j planning grant	Lisa Wallace	Truckee River Watershed Council
Calaveras County, especially Mountain Ranch	Calaveras	2003	Partnership between the Mountain Lion Foundation, 4-H and Future Farmers of America to develop, test, and publicize methods for protecting various livestock species from predators on private lands. The goal is to enable higher standards of domestic animal husbandry that will serve to protect domestic animals and conserve wildlife.	Deer & mountain lion habitat	Yes, Mountain Lion Foundation; Wendy P. McCaw Foundation; National Wildlife Federation; Giles and Elise Mead Foundation; Doelger Foundation	Michelle Cullens	Mountain Lion Foundation
South Western Nevada Nevada County/ Nevada Co. Land Trust Protection Program	Nevada	1991	Protection (by conservation easement) of: riparian corridors, working landscapes, habitat areas. Working landscapes include cattle ranches and forest lands. 5,089 acres to date.	Landscapes	No, private fund raising pays for this	Cheryl Belcher	Nevada County Land Trust

Table 3 cont'd.

Name of Area/ Effort	County	Year initiated	Primary aim(s)	Primary landscapes, habitats, or ecosystems involved?	Funding	Source of information ⁸	Affiliation of Information Source or Organization Working on Project
Private Timber Land, Calaveras & Tuolumne Counties	Calaveras/ Tuolumne	1990	To provide consistent, science-based revisions of and comments on Timber Harvest Plans in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties. No other state agency or private organization is reviewing timber harvesting on private lands for impacts to biodiversity and ecosystem function in this geographic area. [Please contact us for maps (extensive).]	Westside Conifer/ Hardwood Montane	Yes, foundations; member donations	John Buckley or Andy Hatch	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
Northern Sierra Project/ focused on Sierra Valley & Antelope Valley	x	x	Conservation/ agriculture easements to protect sensitive wetlands & working ranchlands from fragmentation & development	Montane wetlands; agriculture/ ranchlands	Yes, funds from Wildlife Conservation Board; Packard Foundation & others	Jim Gaither	Sierra Business Council/ California Rangeland Trust/ The Nature Conservancy
Sequoia Foothills	Tulare		Conservation & agricultural easements to protect riparian & aquatic resources	Kaweah River watershed; riparian/ aquatic habitat	Yes, initial funding from Packard Foundation; potential funding from Wildlife Conservation Board & State Parks	Alex Mas	Partnership project: Sierra Los Tulares Land Trust (now Sequoia Riverlands Conservancy) & The Nature Conservancy
Sierra/ Cascade Region/ Sierra Cascade Land Trust Council	x	2003	Coordination of conservation efforts	All	Yes, partially by: Sierra Business Council; individual membership dues; seeking additional about outside funding	Kerri Timmer	Sierra Connections

REGIONAL CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

At the regional conservation priorities station, participants were asked to place dots on a state map to identify the top three places and/ or resources needing additional conservation attention in the region. The locations identified by participants as regional conservation priorities are shown on the map on the following page. It is important to note that these dots do not represent the priorities of the participant group as a whole; rather, it is a collection of individual's ideas. This information can be used to consider new places for investment as well as to identify interested groups for a particular location. The dot numbers on Figure 3 are keyed to the subsequent table (Table 4), which provides information about each site, such as location, importance, and the source of information. (A lowercase "x" indicates that no information was provided for this field.)

As can be seen on the map, a large proportion of participants' priorities were clustered within Sierra, Nevada, Placer, and El Dorado Counties. In part, this may reflect the make-up of the participant group. Because the workshop was held in Auburn, a large proportion of participants were drawn from the central Sierra Nevada counties, and their interests and knowledge base may, therefore, have been focused on this area. Within this cluster, the Martis Valley received the greatest number of dots (4 dots). Other locations across the region that received considerable attention were the oak woodlands and vernal pools in Mariposa, Madera, and Fresno counties.

Additionally, many of attendees' highlighted locations (27 out of 100 dots) centered on the region's rivers, watersheds, and riparian areas, with fisheries, water quality, and headwaters protection mentioned as important issues. Among the region's rivers, the North and South Forks of the American River received the greatest numbers of dots (7 dots). Other rivers receiving repeated mention were the Truckee and the Cosumnes rivers. Throughout the region, wetlands were also frequently highlighted (19 out of 100 dots noted wetlands protection).

Besides aquatic conservation issues, many of the designated priorities centered on rare and sensitive species' habitat; unique or ecologically significant communities; important working lands (agriculture, ranching, and forestry); important sites for access and recreation; and areas under threat from development and increasing population pressures.

The most commonly cited needed actions were ecosystem and land protection through acquisition (40 citations) and easements (32 citations). Other suggestions were improved land management, restoration, and habitat enhancement (8 citations); study and data development (5 citations); and better planning for growth and resource management (4 citations).

Sierra Nevada Workshop Regional Conservation Priorities

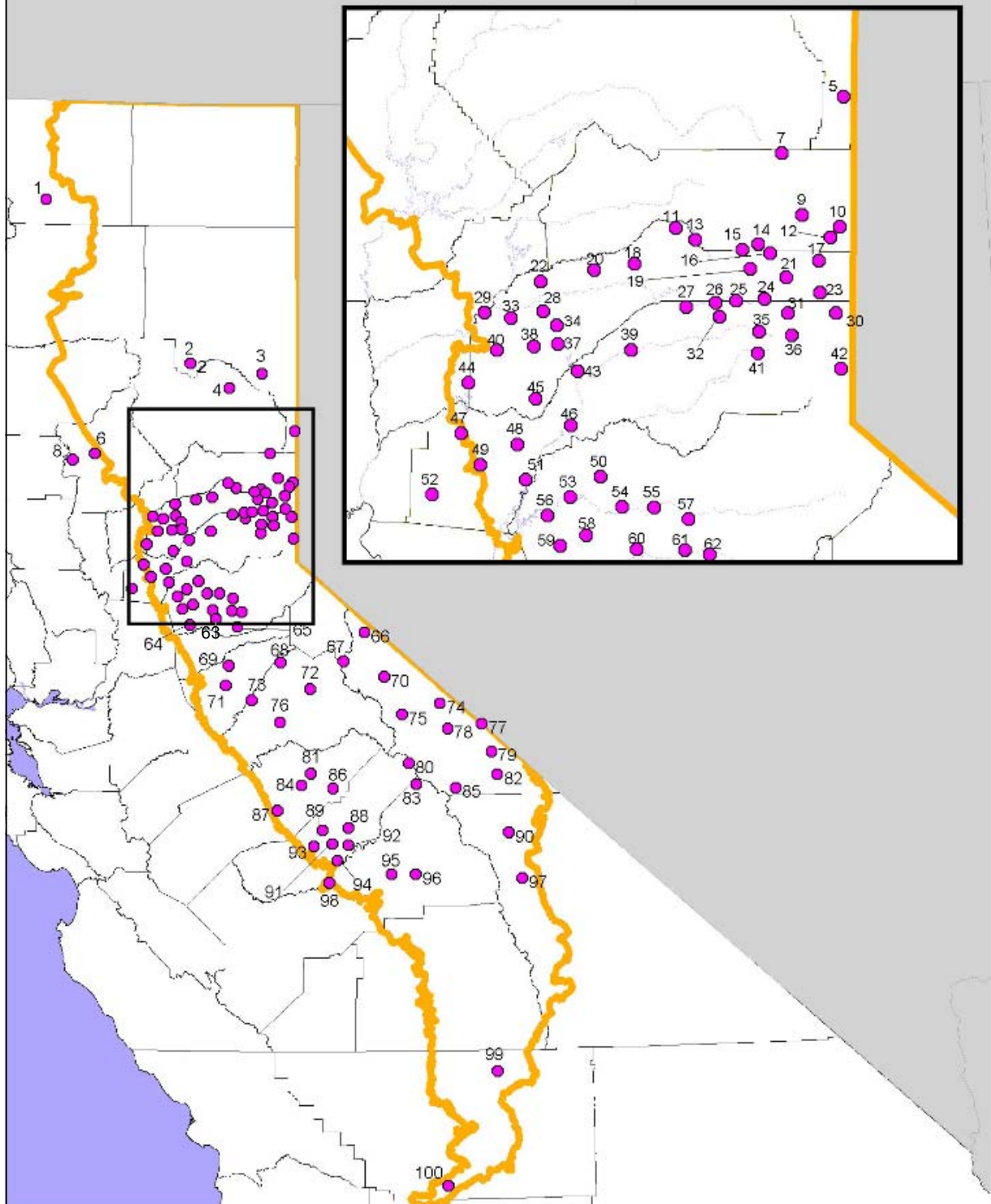


Figure 3. Locations of Regional Conservation Priorities identified by workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Region.

Table 4. Regional Conservation Priorities identified by workshop participants for the Sierra Nevada Region.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
1	Mount Shasta	Siskiyou/ Shasta	Sacred mountain; ability to achieve trail around mountain will decrease significant in upcoming years	Trail to circumambulate/ walk around	Northern California Regional Land Trust	Stacey Jolliffe	Northern California Regional Land Trust
2	Mountain Meadow	Lassen	Wetlands; Endangered Species Act; viewshed	Acquisition & easement	Yes, Mountain Meadow Conceptual Area Protection Plan, Mountain Meadow Conservancy, Feather River Land Trust, Environmental Defense, Trust for Public Land, Dept. Fish & Game	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
3	Honey Lake	Lassen	Pacific flyway; terminal lake wetlands; recreation	Purchase	Yes, US Dept. of Defense	Steve Frisch	Sierra Business Council
4	Indian Valley (Taylorsville, Greenville)	Plumas	Important as a model for changing impacts on predators (as keystone wildlife species) in traditional timber & ranching communities of Sierra	Monitor changing forest practices' impact on deer and lion habitat suitability	Yes, Living with Lions	Michelle Cullens	Mountain Lion Foundation
5	Long Valley	Lassen	Habitat; Pacific flyway; wetlands; connectivity	x	Yes, Long Valley Conceptual Area Protection Plan	Steve Frisch	Sierra Business Council
6	Butte County Foothills to Valley interface	Butte	Vernal pools; invertebrates; oaks; buffer to sprawl	Easements on private land	Identified, but unfunded	x	x
7	Sierra Valley	Sierra/ Plumas	Wetlands; species	Conservation easements	Yes, Working Landscapes Initiative	Steve Frisch	Sierra Business Council
8	Llano Seco Rancho	Butte	Prime agriculture land; hummock & swale topography	Agriculture/ conservation easement	Identified, but unfunded	x	x
9	Sierra Valley	Sierra	Valley; wetlands	Conservation easement; purchases	Yes	Steve Enos	Sierra Business Council
10	Truckee River	Nevada/ Sierra	Habitat; fisheries; public access	Acquisition	Yes, The Nature Conservancy portfolio site	Perry Norris	Truckee Donner Land Trust
11	Central Sierra checkerboard (350,000 acres)	Nevada/ Placer	Fragmentation; recreation	Acquisition	x	Perry Norris	Truckee Donner Land Trust
12	Gray Creek	Nevada	Total Maximum Daily Load reduction; endangered species	Acquisition	x	Perry Norris	Truckee Donner Land Trust

⁹. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
13	English Meadow	Nevada	Headwaters; meadow; North Fork of the American River	Purchase	No	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
14	Blackwall, Donner Summit	Nevada	Public access; scenic qualities	Acquisition; easement	Yes	Perry Norris	Truckee Donner Land Trust
15	Van Norden Meadow	Nevada	Access; habitat; wetland	Conservation easement	x	Perry Norris	Truckee Donner Land Trust
16	Negro Canyon	Nevada	Habitat; public access; trails	Acquisition	Yes	Perry Norris	Truckee Donner Land Trust
17	Martis Valley	Nevada/ Placer	Sprawl/ growth control; wetlands; viewshed	Acquisition	Yes, Martis Valley, Trust for Public Land, Truckee Donner Land Trust, Sierra Fund, Placer	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
18	Celina Ridge	Nevada	Rare plant communities	Purchase	Uncertain	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
19	Energy Valley	Nevada	Fens; lake; meadow	Easement	Uncertain	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
20	Yuba Watershed	Nevada	Biodiversity; population pressures	Dam removal; planning; water quality monitoring; endangered fish restoration; abandoned mine reclamation; deal with "checkerboard" ownership	Uncertain, possibly CalFed	Janet Cohen	South Yuba River Citizens League
21	Carpenter Valley	Nevada	Fens; rare plants; head water; rare habitat	Possibly purchase	No	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
22	Deer Creek watershed	Nevada	High biodiversity headwater stream tributary; Coordinated Resource Management Plan established; citizen monitoring effort established; human/ urban influences (city waste water treatment, dams, logging, agricultural)	Preservation; planning for increased use; monitoring; restoration; change regulations (water waste treatment effluent is causing problems); study dam influences; reduce mercury levels; a conservation plan is needed	No	Joanne Hild	Friends of Deer Creek
23	Martis Valley	Nevada/ Placer	Gateway to Tahoe	x	Yes	Steve Frisch	Sierra Business Council
24	Welded Tuff (rock type)	Nevada	Rare plants	Purchase	No	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
25	Lake Van Norden	Nevada	Headwaters; South Fork of the Yuba River; great gray owl habitat	Possibly purchase	No	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
26	Truckee River	Nevada	Threat of development; coordinated effort	Land acquisition	Yes, Truckee River Watershed Council	Tony Lashbrook	Town of Truckee
27	Central Sierra 350,000 acres	Sierra/ Placer/ Nevada/ El Dorado	Protection of habitat; water; wildlife corridors; forestry economics	Consolidation of Central Sierra "checkerboard" ownership	Yes, Sierra Checker Board Initiative	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra

⁹ Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
28	New town serpentine	Nevada	Serpentine; chaparral; McNab cypress	Easement purchase	No	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
29	Ganden Bar to Spencerville, blue oak woodland	Nevada/ Placer/ Yuba	Threat of sprawl; riparian; blue oak woodland	Conservation easement; limited acquisition	Yes, Placer/ Nevada Blue Oak	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
30	Martis Valley	Placer	Habitat, air quality; scenic qualities; traffic	Acquisition	x	Perry Norris	Truckee Donner Land Trust
31	Martis Valley	Placer	Threat of development; willing sellers	Acquire Waddle Ranch & other land	Yes, Truckee Donner Land Trust/ Placer Legacy	Tony Lashbrook	Town of Truckee
32	Canyon Acquisition	Nevada	Threat of development, valuable wildlife habitat	Acquire land	Yes, Truckee Donner Land Trust	Tony Lashbrook	Town of Truckee
33	Grass Valley Wolf Creek	Nevada	Mining influence; heavy logging; 303d listed (E. coli watershed of origin); heavy development threats	Protect biodiversity; establish larger data set (limited water quality and macroinvertebrate data has been collected); community education	No	Tamara Gallentine	Nevada County Resource Conservation District
34	Scadden Flat	Nevada	Rare plants	Purchase some areas in Caltrans right of way	Uncertain	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
35	North Fork of the American River	Placer	Prehistoric and geological significance	Protection from timber harvest & road building	No	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
36	Coldstream Canyon	Placer	Complete watershed protection; recreation; wildlife	Acquisition	Yes, Trust for Public Land, Dept. Parks & Rec, Coldstream Canyon, Dept. Fish & Game, Wildlife Conservation Board, Truckee Donner Land Trust, Placer County, etc.	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
37	Serpentine Chaparral Bennet St.	Nevada	Rare plants	Purchase	Uncertain	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
38	American Ranch Hill	Nevada	Rare plants; northern gabbroic; mixed chaparral	Purchase	Uncertain	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
39	North Fork American River	Placer	Wild & Scenic Corridor; recreation; wildlife habitat	Land acquisition; trail & conservation easement; habitat restoration	Yes, North Fork of the American River Conceptual Area Protection Plan	Marc Landgraf	American River Conservancy
40	Bear River	Nevada/ Placer	Rural watershed; affected by urbanization; threats of poorly planned land use	Mostly private watershed; purchase for public lands; study more thoroughly; education needed	No	Tamara Gallentine	Nevada County Resource Conservation District

⁹. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
41	Van Norden Meadow	Placer/ Nevada	Wetlands; threats; viewshed	Conservation easement	Uncertain	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
42	Lake Tahoe	Placer/ El Dorado	Globally significant lake; exceptional clarity	Continued funding	Yes	x	x
43	West Rim/ North Fork of the American River	Placer	Working forestland on urban interface	Conservation easements; stewardship contracts; habitat enhancement	Yes, West Rim Shared Habitat Project	Dan Macon	High Sierra Resource Conservation & Development Council
44	Vernal Pools	Placer	Rare habitat	Conservation easement; purchases	Yes	Steve Enos	Sierra Business Council
45	Garden Bar Road	Nevada	Blue Oak Woodland	Protection from urban sprawl	No	Sue Britting	California Native Plant Society
46	North Fork American River at Auburn	Placer	River channel at Auburn dam site to be rewatered; highly accessible recreation is available	Funding needed to implement recreational facilities in American River Confluence parkway	x	Terry Davis	Sierra Club, Mother Lode Chapter
47	Western Placer	Placer	Vernal pools; riparian; threat of sprawl	Easement	Yes, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Dept. Fish & Game, Trust for Public Land, Western Placer Ag	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
48	Placer Foothills	Placer	Oaks	Conservation easement; purchases	Yes	Steve Enos	Sierra Business Council
49	Placer Legacy	Placer	Species; habitat; agriculture	x	Yes, Habitat Conservation Plan/ Natural Communities Conservation Plan	Steve Frisch	Sierra Business Council
50	Urban-wildland interface	El Dorado	High potential for catastrophic wildfire & watershed impacts	Coordinated fuels management plan	Yes, Resource Conservation District & Forest Stewardship Council Watershed 2000 project	Mark Egbert	El Dorado County & Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts
51	Blue Oak Woodland	Placer	Blue oak woodland lost to development; need large contiguous areas of blue oak woodland	Placer Legacy needs additional funding to purchase blue oak woodland	x	Terry Davis	Sierra Club, Mother Lode Chapter
52	Vernal Pools	Placer	Threatened by development; large contiguous vernal pool complexes needed	Preserve large contiguous vernal pool complexes; Placer Legacy is the vehicle	x	Terry Davis	Sierra Club, Mother Lode Chapter

⁹. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
53	South Fork of the American River	El Dorado	Fisheries protection, wildlife habitat, recreational access	Land acquisition, trail & conservation easement, habitat restoration	Yes, South Fork American River CAPP	Marc Landgraf	American River Conservancy
54	South Fork American River	El Dorado	Headwaters; main water supply to Folsom	Coordinated watershed-wide management plan	Yes, El Dorado County, Resource Conservation District, South Fork American River Stewardship Plan	Mark Egbert	El Dorado County & Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts
55	Developing Areas	El Dorado	Tremendous increase in # of mountain lions killed for livestock depredation, combined with habitat loss and fragmentation creates potential for mountain lion extirpation	Deer and mountain lion habitat corridor protection and public education	Yes, Living with Lions	Michelle Cullens	Mountain Lion Foundation
56	Pine Hill Preserve	El Dorado	Five federally listed species; high plant biodiversity	Land acquisition; management of preserve for protection of habitat; public education	Yes, Gabbro Soils Recovery Plan	Marc Landgraf	American River Conservancy
57	Wester Creek (tributary to the South Fork)	El Dorado	Red-legged frog habitat; urban stream water quality preservation	Land protection; habitat restoration; study of & improvement of water quality	No	Marc Landgraf	American River Conservancy
58	Oak woodlands from Shingle Springs to Placerville	El Dorado	Last remaining connection of oaks, threatened by casino & resource development	Acquisition of vacant parcels	Yes, El Dorado County Guidelines; General Plan Environmental Alternative	Greg Greenwood	x
59	50 - 80 corridor	El Dorado	Oak woodland rapidly losing connectivity	Plan linkages & corridors	Uncertain	Monica Bond	Center for Biological Diversity
60	Main tributary to South Fork of the American River in El Dorado County	El Dorado	Main tributary to South Fork of the American River	Restoration; protection; stewardship	Yes, Creek Master Plan	Mark Egbert	El Dorado County & Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation Districts
61	North and Middle Forks of the Cosumnes	El Dorado	Last undammed west slope river	Acquisition; trail development	Yes, American River Conservancy	Greg Greenwood	x
62	Upper Cosumnes River Basin		Last wild (undammed) river in Sierra west-slope	Land acquisition; water rights acquisition; water conservation; conservation easements	Yes, Upper Cosumnes Conceptual Area Protection Plan	Marc Landgraf	American River Conservancy
63	Countywide in Foothills	El Dorado/Amador	Red-legged frog populations; habitat preservation	Pond-building; protected areas; land acquisition	Yes, California red-legged frog recovery plan	Marc Landgraf	American River Conservancy

⁹ Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
64	Cinnabar	El Dorado	Threat from conversion; oak woodland fragmentation	Acquisition	Yes, American River Conservancy	Greg Greenwood	x
65	Mid-elevation Sierra	Multiple	Reduce fuel; increase energy	Biomass energy plants	x	x	x
66	Antelope Valley	Mono	Private agricultural land requires conservation easements	Funding for conservation easements	Yes	Tony Taylor	Eastern Sierra Land Trust
67	Walker River	Mono	Wetlands; connectivity; riparian; threats	Acquisition	Uncertain	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
68	Roadless Areas	Tuolumne, Calaveras	Last unroaded refugia at low and middle elevations	Designate the last, best roadless areas as wilderness	Yes, Roadless Area Inventory-Stanislaus Forest	John Berkely/ Carrie King	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
69	Mountain Ranch	Calaveras	Tremendous increase in # of mountain lions killed for livestock depredation, combined with habitat loss and fragmentation creates potential for mountain lion extirpation	Deer and mountain lion habitat corridor protection and public education	Yes, Living with Lions	Michelle Cullens	Mountain Lion Foundation
70	Bridgeport Valley	Mono	Large, intact working ranches	Conservation easements	Uncertain	Dan Macon	High Sierra Resource Conservation & Development Council
71	x	Calaveras	Lots of natural resources need to be protected	Not sure; still in process of learning.	No	Karen Wallace	Calaveras Economic Development
72	x	Tuolumne	Lots of natural resources need to be protected	Not sure; still in process of learning.	Uncertain	Karen Wallace	Calaveras Economic Development
73	Ecologically high-quality stands on private timber lands	Tuolumne/ Calaveras	Refugia for sensitive/ threatened species; watershed functions	Stewardship incentives; regulations; Dept. of Fish & Game involvement	Yes, Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center Timber Harvest Plan review	John Berkely/ Carrie King	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
74	Mono Lake Area	Mono	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power needs conservation easement	Conservation easements	No	Andrea Lawrence/ Tony Taylor	Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers (ALIMAR)/ Eastern Sierra Land Trust
75	Mono Lake	Mono	Private land needs conservation easements	Conservation easements	No	Andrea Lawrence/ Tony Taylor	Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers (ALIMAR)/ Eastern Sierra Land Trust

⁹ Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
76	Trails	Tuolumne/ Calaveras	Need more opportunities for non-motorized (and separate motorized) recreation for locals and people from the Bay Area & Central Valley	Implement trails plan; need Off Highway Vehicles park; Off Highway Vehicles enforcement	Yes, Tuolumne County Trails Plan	John Berkely/ Carrie King	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
77	All of Mono County	Mono	Increased pressure to subdivide - all over the county	Example of zoning/ general plan conservation goals, policies & actions	No	Greg Newbry	Mono County Community Development Department
78	Upper Owens Walker	Mono	Starting (July 03) watershed plans	Develop/ find whatever info/ maps/ GIS data can assist in our effort	Yes, Upper Owens Watershed Plan, West Walker Watershed Plan	Greg Newbry	Mono County Community Development Department
79	Tri-Valley, Walker/ Bridgeport	Mono	Agricultural uses; pressures to subdivide	Add to Legacy maps; assistance with conservation ideas	Yes	Greg Newbry	Mono County Community Development Department
80	June Lake Area	Mono	Wetlands; riparian; shoreline development pressure	Protection; conservation; better management	x	Cindy Wise	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
81	Long Ranch	Mariposa	Oak woodland; grazing land	Purchase of easement	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
82	Tri Valley Area	Mono	Private agricultural land requires conservation easements	Funding for conservation easements	Yes	Tony Taylor	Eastern Sierra Land Trust
83	Mammoth Lakes Area	Mono	Wetlands; riparian; shoreline development pressure	Protection; conservation; better management	x	Cindy Wise	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
84	Wilson Property	Mariposa	Rare serpentine plants	Purchase	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
85	Crowley Lakes Area	Mono	Wetlands; riparian; shoreline development pressure	Protection; conservation; better management	x	Cindy Wise	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
86	Jerseydale	Mariposa	Large area of conifer forest; black oaks; meadows; nesting great gray owls	Purchase & donation of easements	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
87	Chase/ Lasquita Ranch	Mariposa	Transition between protected vernal pools & blue oak woodlands	Purchase of easement	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
88	Church Ranch	Madera	Blue oak woodland; watershed; public access	Purchase	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy, California Department of Forestry, Dept. Fish & Game	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy

⁹. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
89	Mariposa, blue oak woodland	x	Blue oak woodland; riparian; threatened by UC Merced	Ranch easements; some acquisition	Yes, Trust for Public Land, Sierra Foothills Conservancy, Dept. Fish & Game	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
90	Inyo	Inyo	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power needs conservation easement	Conservation easements	No	Andrea Lawrence/ Tony Taylor	Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers (ALIMAR)/ Eastern Sierra Land Trust
91	Mariposa serpentine soils area	x	Rare & endemic serpentine plants	Ranch easements; some acquisition	Yes, Trust for Public Land, Sierra Foothills Conservancy, Dept. Fish & Game	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
92	Gold Creek	Madera	Riparian; blue oak woodland; watershed	Purchase	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy/ The Nature Conservancy	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
93	Jamison Ranch	Madera	Grazing; blue oak woodland	Purchase of easement	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy	x	x
94	Kennedy Table	Madera	Vernal pools; grazing land; blue oak woodland	Purchase of easement	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
95	Friant Vernal Pools	Fresno	Vernal pools; multiple endangered species; grazing	Purchase	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
96	Millerton Area Watershed	Fresno/ Madera	Vernal pools; oak woodland; river/ riparian	Ranch easements; some acquisition	Yes, Trust for Public Land, Sierra Foothills Conservancy, Dept. Fish & Game, Bureau of Land Management	David Sutton	Trust for Public Land/ Sierra
97	Inyo/ Mono Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Inyo/ Mono	x	x	x	Steve Frisch	Sierra Business Council
98	Forbes Ranch	Fresno	Largest unstudied & unprotected serpentine soil area left in California	Purchase fee or easement	Yes, Sierra Foothill Conservancy	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy

⁹. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 4 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Area Recognized by an EECPE?	Source of Information ⁹	Affiliation
99	Kern River Valley	Kern	Outstanding resources in 4 categories: terrestrial resources (5 bioregions come together), aquatic resources (major riparian forests), working landscapes, and rural recreation opportunities	Local capacity building	x	Tom Anderson	Kern River Valley Heritage Foundation
100	Tejon Ranch & surrounding areas	Los Angeles/ Kern	Unique ecological area	Outright acquisition	Uncertain	Monica Bond	Center for Biological Diversity

⁹. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

STATEWIDE CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

At the statewide conservation priorities station, participants were asked to place dots on a state map to identify the top three places and resources needing additional conservation attention in the state. The locations are shown on the map below. It is important to note that these dots do not represent the priorities of the participant group as a whole; rather, it is a collection of individual's ideas. The dot numbers are keyed to the subsequent table (Table 5), which gives information about each site, such as location, reason for conservation needs, and the source of information. (A lowercase "x" indicates that no information was provided for this field.)

Approximately three quarters of the dots were placed within the Sierra Nevada region. This probably reflects the fact that participants are most knowledgeable about their own region, and also indicates that participants believe conservation priorities in their region warrant attention and funding. A substantial proportion of the dots (nearly 40%) were clustered in Sierra, Nevada, and Placer Counties. (Again, this may reflect the fact that the workshop was held in Auburn, and, as a result, a large proportion of participants were drawn from the central Sierra Nevada counties.) Within the Sierra-Nevada-Placer counties cluster, two locations given particular attention were the Martis and Sierra Valleys, which were received 4 and 3 dots, respectively. Participants cited concerns about development and sprawl in these valleys and suggested better planning for growth, as well as the use of easements and acquisition.

Other areas given particular attention were the eastern valley edges and foothill regions across Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, and Tulare counties (receiving 6 dots). Participants noted the presence of unique ecological communities at these sites, including serpentine soil communities and oak woodlands.

Preservation of agricultural, grazing, and forestry lands, as well as protection of rural economies, were also mentioned as an important concerns across the state (cited 9 times). Statewide, the most commonly cited needed actions were restoration (mentioned 3 times); planning, especially with community involvement (mentioned 5 times); use of easements (mentioned 10 times); and acquisition (mentioned 14 times).

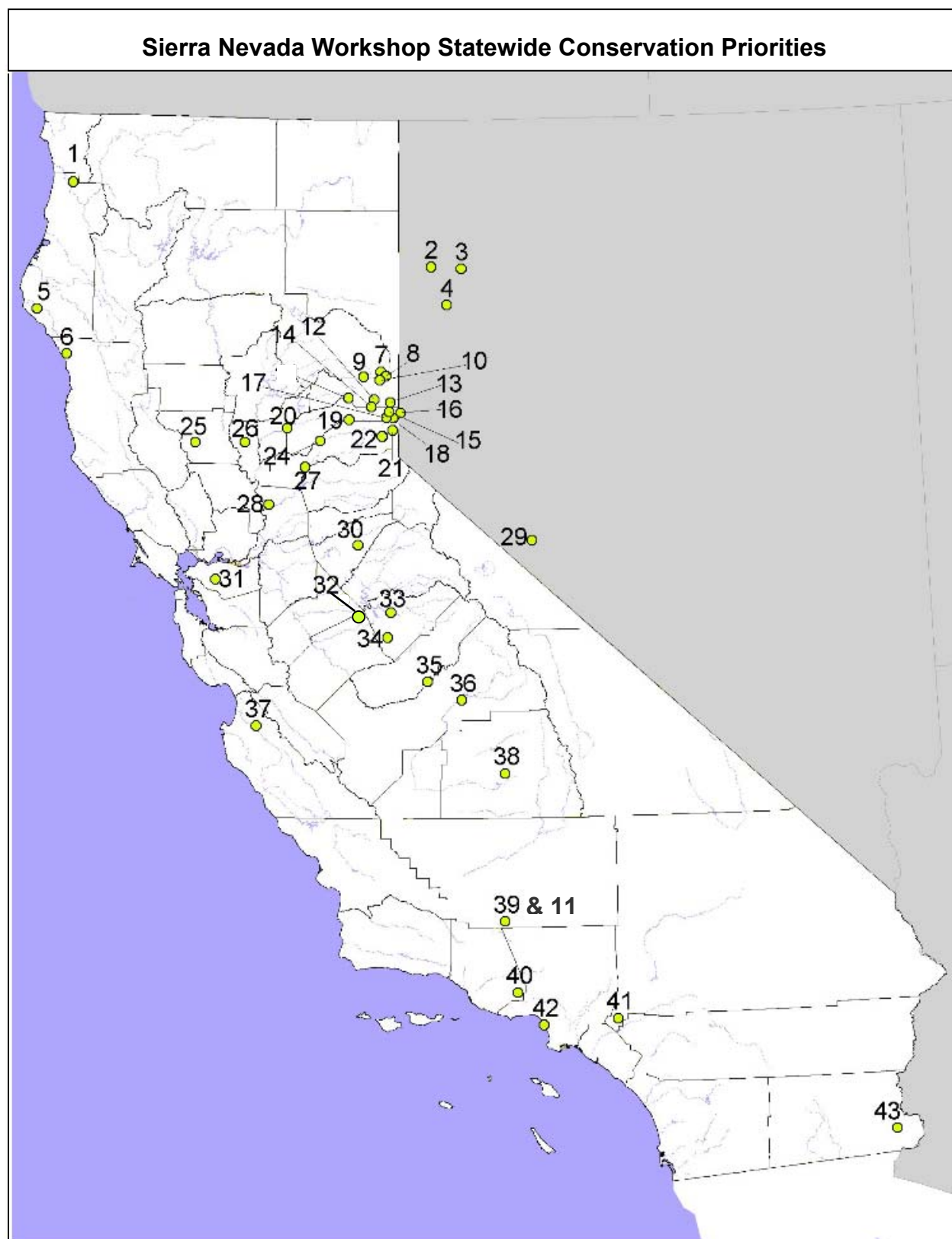


Figure 4. Locations of Statewide Conservation Priorities identified by participants at the Sierra Nevada Workshop.

Table 5. Statewide Conservation Priorities identified by workshop participants at the Sierra Nevada Workshop.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Source of Information ¹⁰	Affiliation
1	North Coast	Mendocino/ Humboldt	Greatest numbers of mountain lions killed as a result of depredation on livestock	Develop non-lethal predator control methods acceptable to private landowners	Michelle Cullens	Mountain Lion Foundation
2	Westside Conifer - Hardwood Montane forest	Various	Conversion from structurally/ compositionally complex stands to even-age stands	Stewardship incentive; improved regulations; staffing for Dept. of Fish & Game review	John Buckley/ Carrie King	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
3	West slope of Sierra	various	Conservation elements of General Plan- some/ many are inadequate, do not meet state law	Incentives from state, review by state Office of Planning and Research	John Buckley/ Carrie King	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
4	Roadless Areas	Many	Last unprotected, unroaded refugia at low and middle elevations	Protect the last remaining best roadless areas that qualify as wilderness	John Buckley/ Carrie King	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
5	North Coast	Humboldt/ Mendocino	Diverse, intact	Protection	x	x
6	Shelter Cove	Humboldt	Beautiful diverse coastline	Protection	x	x
7	Sierra Valley	Sierra	Valley wetlands	Conservation easements; purchases	Steve Enos	Sierra Business Council
8	Sierra Valley	Sierra/ Plumas	Working landscapes	Purchase; easement	Shawn Garvey	The Sierra Foundation
9	Plumas/ Sierra	Plumas/ Sierra	Working landscapes initiative	Agricultural habitat; species; wetlands	Steve Frisch	x
10	Loyalton	Sierra	Watershed Assessment; upper Feather River water quality improvement	Startup funding; public/ private collaboration	Tom Amesbury	Sierra Economic Development District
11	Tejon Ranch	Kern/ Tulare/ Fresno	Huge transverse range; wildlife corridor	Easement; conservation planning; acquisition	Dave Sutton	Trust for Public Land
12	Martis Valley	Nevada	Largest Sierran Valley open development	Buy it up & protect	Ken Anderson	x
13	Perazzo Meadows	Sierra	Water quality; meadow; threatened & endangered species	Land acquisition; restoration	Lisa Wallace	Truckee River Watershed Council
14	Martis Valley	Nevada	Largest Sierran Valley open development	Acquisition & protection	Ken Anderson	x
15	Sierra Valley, Nevada Co	Placer	General plan update is allowing build-out of beautiful Sierra Valley	Stop general plan; acquire lands for protection	Ken Anderson	x
16	Truckee River	Nevada/ Sierra	Water quality; threatened & endangered species habitat	Land acquisition; restoration	Lisa Wallace	Truckee River Watershed Council
17	Martis Valley	Placer	Viewshed; water quality; migration corridors	Planning for growth	Lisa Wallace	Truckee River Watershed Council
18	Martis Valley	Placer	Visual landscape; rural values; community impact	Purchase	Shawn Garvey	The Sierra Foundation
19	Nevada County Natural Heritage 2020	Nevada	Valid data was collected then tossed out	Inventory data	Tony Lashbrook	Town of Truckee
20	Englebright Dam	Nevada	CalFed objective to remove or modify Englebright dam for salmon restoration	Restoration	Shawn Garvey	The Sierra Foundation
21	Martis Valley	Placer	Plan allows significant development & sprawl	Sensible planning	Tony Lashbrook	Town of Truckee
22	Truckee General Plan Update	Nevada	Balance of resource protection versus economic stability, & jobs/ housing balance	Community involvement	Tony Lashbrook	Town of Truckee

¹⁰. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 5 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Source of Information ¹⁰	Affiliation
23	Truckee, same location as dot 22	Nevada		Community planning	x	x
24	Colfax/Foresthill	Placer	Forest fire fuels reduction for water quality protection	Cost share incentives; public/private collaboration	Tom Amesbury	SEDD/ FCO
25	Bear Valley	Colusa	Serpentine valley floor: incredible wild flower display; high quality of oak woodland	Conservation; stewardship easement	Greg Greenwood	x
26	Sutter Buttes	Sutter	Unique topographic feature; local economic importance as grazing land	Possibly conservation easements; all privately owned by multiple owners, so a variety of strategies are needed	Anya Lawler	Office of Planning & Research
27	Auburn	Placer	Natural resource work force training; invest in our most important human resource	Funding for training programs offered by the Sierra Forest Communities Institute	Tom Amesbury	Sierra Economic Development District
28	Sacramento		State leadership	State needs to provide leadership and consistent, strong direction	John McMorrow	Plumas County
29	Statewide	All	x	It would be very helpful to have access to listed species (state & federal) & species of special concern (including critical habitat distribution, core recovery areas, etc.); Could 1) list species individually or 2) have an area (county/smallest grid) with access to a data table listing the species of interest that are located there	Cynthia Wilkerson	x
30	Central Sierra	Calaveras/ El Dorado/ Amador	Mountain Lion deaths due to domestic animal depredation have doubled in four years; high habitat loss; potential for extirpation	Raise standards of animal husbandry for protection of livestock on private lands	Michelle Cullens	Mountain Lion Foundation
31	Bay Area	Contra Costa/ Alameda/ Solano	Very rapidly disappearing vernal pool habitat; linkages need to be identified similar to South Coast Missing Linkages Project	Conserve these linkages in any way possible: land trades, acquisition, conservation easements, mitigation for nearby development, etc.	Monica Bond	Center for Biological Diversity
32	Hetch Hetchy	Merced	Great potential	Restoration	x	x
33	Serpentine soil belt in Mariposa	Mariposa	High rate of rare & endangered species	Purchase of fee & conservation easements	x	x
34	Western Mariposa County	Mariposa	Blue oak woodland; grazing lands; vernal pools	Purchase of conservation easements	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
35	Millerton Area Watershed	Madera/ Fresno	Blue oak woodland; grazing lands; endangered species	Purchase of fee & conservation easements	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
36	Kings River Corridor	Fresno	Blue oak woodland; grazing lands; endangered species	Purchase of fee & conservation easements	Chuck Peck	Sierra Foothill Conservancy
37	Monterey - Salinas Valley	Monterey	Prime agriculture land; water source to Monterey Bay	Regional water use planning & collaboration		
38	Central Valley/ Sierra Foothills	Kern/ Tulare/ Fresno	Agriculture, forestry, & recreation affected by air pollution	Long term goals set for emissions reduction & pesticide use reduction	Peter Rowlands	National Park Service

¹⁰. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

Table 5 cont'd.

Dot #	Location	County	Importance	Needed Action	Source of Information ¹⁰	Affiliation
39	Tejon Ranch & Surrounding area	Los Angeles/ Kern	Unique ecological area: at least 4 ecoregions converge here and there are many endemic species; it is threatened with development	Outright acquisition	Monica Bond	Center for Biological Diversity
40	Southern California	San Diego/ Los Angeles/ Riverside/ Orange/ San Bernardino	Greatest potential for mountain lion extirpation	Improve public understanding of the impact of people's behavior on wildlife; "On The Edge" program	Michelle Cullens	Mountain Lion Foundation
41	South Coast Ecoregion	Los Angeles/ Orange/ San Diego/ Riverside/ San Bernardino/ Ventura	South Coast missing linkages projects is identifying remaining links between wildlands; they are fast disappearing & this is a biodiversity hotspot	Conserve these linkages in any way possible: land trades, acquisition, conservation easements, mitigation for nearby development, etc.	Monica Bond	Center for Biological Diversity
42	Coastal Plain	Los Angeles	Urbanized area with low levels of open space; almost extinct coastal/ littoral ecosystems	Preservation; land acquisition; partnerships to protect remaining natural areas	Peter Rowlands	National Park Service
43	Imperial County and surrounding areas	Imperial	Agriculture; lower Colorado Desert: soil salinity build up; salinization of Colorado River; Mexican treaties etc.	Need to redress long-term goals for control of salinity build up	Peter Rowlands	National Park Service

¹⁰. Source of information only. Does not necessarily represent a formal priority of organization. Contact information for participants available in Appendix D.

IV. FINAL REPORT

The Legacy Project will place an interim report from each workshop on the Legacy Project website, once it has been reviewed by participants for accuracy. The project will also further examine the existing and emerging plans, suggested conservation priorities and strategies, and the proposed places for priority investment in the region. The Legacy Project will produce a final report summarizing results from all nine workshops late in 2003. The report will be available on the website or by mail for review by all interested parties, and will be

the basis for future dialogue with regional stakeholders. A final wrap-up session will be held July 16, 2003 in Sacramento. Information and analyses from these workshops will be shared with Resources Agency departments, boards and conservancies to assist them in their conservation investment decision-making. Workshop results will also be applied in developing better data and planning-support tools and information for stakeholders across the state.



APPENDIX A

WORKSHOP LOGISTICS

The invitation process

The Legacy Project and its consultants identified a wide range of stakeholders from throughout the region to provide as much balance in geographic distribution as possible for the Sacramento Valley workshop. The compilation of the invitation list and acceptance of registrations was accomplished with the help of many people. The practical logistics of the effort are summarized as follows:

- The workshop regions were developed based on the California Biodiversity Council Bioregions of the State.
- Approximately 90 Advisory Committee members from public agencies, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the private sector were consulted to suggest potential candidates for the Sacramento Valley workshop.
- The list was carefully reviewed and balanced for categorical inclusion and regional representation. We included a wide variety of stakeholders from public agencies to private landowners, from environmental groups to agricultural interests. Further, we continually reviewed the geographic representation, working by counties, and increased the outreach to underrepresented areas.
- More than 200 invitation letters were mailed. RSVPs were received either by phone, postcard or e-mail.
- The respondent lists were reviewed for balance in category and geographic representation, and the follow up outreach focused on underrepresented groups.

Pre-workshop packets

- As the RSVP responses were received, pre-workshop packets were subsequently mailed out.
- The packets contained detailed information on the locations, agenda, the discussion group process, and a detailed description of the Information Exchange.

Workshop participation

- There were 95 participants and 10 observers over the course of the day-and-a-half workshop.



California Legacy Project

Sierra Nevada “Spotlight on Conservation” Workshop

Auburn, California

June 11 – 12, 2003

Agenda - DAY 1

Sponsors

Platinum:

California
Department of Parks
and Recreation

California
Off-Highway Vehicle
Recreation Division

Sierra Business
Council

Trust for Public
Land

The Wildlands
Conservancy

U.S. Bureau of Land
Management

U.S. Geological
Survey

Gold:

State Parks
Foundation

Silver:

Defenders of
Wildlife

Placer County
Water Agency

U.S. Forest Service

1:00 p.m. Welcome: Honorable Harriet White, Placer Co. Board of Supervisors; Janice Forbes, Publisher, Sierra Heritage Magazine

1:30 Introductions and workshop overview

1:45 Presentation and discussion of the Legacy Project: Madelyn Glickfeld, Assistant Secretary, California Resources Agency, California Legacy Project

2:15 Break

2:30 Presentations on Public and Private Lands Issues: Steve Frisch, Director, Natural Resources, Sierra Business Council; Larry Ruth, Ph.D., Center for Forestry & Wildland Resources, U. C. Berkeley

3:15 Brainstorm session on established and emerging conservation plans, regional challenges, risks and opportunities.

Objective: To gain a sense of the unique characteristics of the region and how they affect conservation efforts.

4:15 Description of 1st small-group exercise for developing criteria used for conservation planning

4:30 Information Exchange and Light buffet

Objective: To share information on natural resources and conservation in the region.

6:30 p.m. Adjourn



California Legacy Project
Sierra Nevada
“Spotlight on Conservation” Workshop
Auburn, California
June 11-12, 2003

DAY 2

- 8:00 a.m. Information Exchange; Continental breakfast**
- 8:30 Introduction to 2nd day’s activities:** Brief review of 1st day. Instructions for small-group exercise on “conservation criteria”
- 8:45 First small-group breakout session:**
Identifying Regional Conservation Criteria
Objective: To identify important criteria for each resource type (terrestrial biodiversity; aquatic biodiversity, riparian habitats and watersheds; farming and grazing lands; urban open space; and rural recreation) and then gain a sense of the importance of these criteria in making conservation decisions within a region.
- 10:45 Break**
- 11:15 Large group session:**
Ranking the Importance of the Small Group Criteria
Objective: To allow participants to hear what each group decided and have the chance to rank the relative importance of the various criteria established by the small groups.
- 12:00 p.m. Information Exchange and Buffet lunch**
- 1:20 Reconvene in large group:** Short presentation on the California Digital Conservation Atlas; Explanation of afternoon small-group session.
- 1:50 Second small-group breakout session:**
Strategies that Support Resource Conservation and Economic Needs
Objective: To gain a sense of those conservation strategies that can offer benefits both to local community economic objectives as well as the conservation of important natural resources.
- 3:00 Report back on workshop results:** Report back to the California Resources Secretary, Mary Nichols
- 4:00 p.m. Adjourn**



APPENDIX B

METHODOLOGY FOR WEIGHTING REGIONAL CONSERVATION CRITERIA

Once the small group identified criteria for each of the resource categories, they edited, simplified, and refined them. In the large group, facilitators presented each of the criteria. For each resource category, participants ranked all of the criteria, numbering them from highest to lowest priority (1=highest priority). Our process of criteria ranking purposefully does not ask participants to express priority between different resource types (e.g. aquatic biodiversity criteria aren't ranked against working lands criteria). Rather, participants are only asked to express priority within a given resource category (e.g. the identified aquatic biodiversity criteria are ranked against one another).

Based on the full group's scores, a relative level of priority is then determined for each criterion. The process for determining relative priority is as follows: For each criterion, all of participants' scores are summed. Once the values for each criterion are totaled, a "percent rank of total score" is calculated. The criteria with the maximum total score is be given a 100% and all other scores are given a percentage relative to that maximum score. A model for extracting "natural breaks" is then used to group the relative percent scores into three classes (low, medium, and high priority). The Jenk's Model extracts "natural breaks" between the relative percent scores by grouping them into 3 classes in which the sum of each group's variance is minimized.

APPENDIX C

INFORMATION EXCHANGE DATA

AVAILABLE DATA & DATA NEEDS			
		** Approximation only--refer to original physical maps, archived with Legacy Project, for exact location	
		C = correction	N = needed
		AV = available	

Data	Comment*	Location**	Name/Organization
AV	Natural Resources Report with maps (available on CD)	Nevada County	Suzanne Smith, senior planner/ Nevada County
AV	Soils map for all of Plumas County; farmlands of importance for entire county	Plumas County	John McMorrow/ Plumas County
C	Habitats map has incorrect designations (see changes on hardcopy map)		Chuck Peck/ Sierra Foothills Conservancy
AV	Water rights for Upper Cosumnes basin	Upper Cosumnes basin	Sue Britting/ California Native Plant Society
N	Mapping/ data on water diversions/ rights	Statewide	Sue Britting/ California Native Plant Society
N	Add to Legacy maps: A regional database hosted by the Forest Service has fire occurrences for all Sierra Nevada National Forests (Forest Service track smaller fires than CDF).	Sierra Nevada-wide	Sue Britting/ California Native Plant Society
N	1.) Any watershed info for Mono County (GIS, etc. data) 2.) Agriculture with active crop areas 3.) GIS flood maps (from FEMA)	Mono County	Greg Newbry/ Mono County
N	A map to depict existing recreational opportunities. It is on the Legacy list as a resource, but is not given the same attention.	Statewide	Lisa Forma/ El Dorado equestrian trails foundation
N	A soils/ geologic mapping layer showing serpentine soils to indicate locations of unusual plant communities	Sierra Nevada-wide	Sue Britting/ California Native Plant Society
N	1.) Species-specific migration & dispersal routes, for major predator & prey species. 2.) Compilation of historical large animal radio tracking research 3.) Map historical human/ wildlife conflicts (e.g., CA DFG depredation permits & wildlife incident reports; Caltrans roadkill data; Animal service/ animal control/ public safety removal of predators; etc.)	Statewide	Michelle Cullens/ Mountain Lion Foundation
N	Biomass gain: as forests grow they continue to add fuel for wildfire (or for use). What is the net biomass gain (by decade) in major vegetation types?	Sierra Nevada-wide	Don Gasser/ Pacific Gas & Electric

APPENDIX D

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

	Last Name	First Name	Title	Affiliation	Address	City, State	Phone	Email
Mr.	Aceituno	Mike	Central Valley Team Leader	National Marine Fisheries Services	650 Capitol Mall, Suite 6070	Sacramento, CA 95815	(916) 930-3623	michael.e.aceituno@noaa.gov
Mr.	Amesbury	Tom		Sierra Economic Development District	154 Hughes Rd., Suite #8	Grass Valley, CA 95945	(530) 273-8326	tom@forco-op.com
Mr.	Anderson	Ken	Sierra District	California State Parks	P.O. Box 266	Tahoma, CA 96142	(530) 525-9535	kande@parks.ca.gov
Mr.	Anderson	Tom		Kern River Valley Heritage Foundation	PO Box 1249	Lake Isabella, CA 93240-1249	(310) 391-3719	TJAnderson@aol.com
Mr.	Arrison	Steve	Region 1	California Department of Fish and Game	601 Locust Street	Redding, California 96001	(530) 225-2317	sarrison@dfg.ca.gov
Mr.	Aune	Phil		California Forestry Association	1215 K. Street. # 1830	Sacramento, CA 95814-3947	(916) 444-6592	phila@woodcom.com
Mr.	Babcock	Keith	Director of Biological Services	Impact Sciences, Inc.	One Kaiser Plaza, Suite 1520	Oakland, CA 94612	510-267-0494	keithb@impactsociences.com
Ms.	Bath	Paquita	Vice President	Sierra Business Council	P.O. Box 2428	Truckee, CA 96160	530-274-2102	
Mr.	Beals	Tim	Planning Director	Sierra County	101 Courthouse Square	Downieville, CA 95936	(530) 289 - 3251	tbeals@sierracounty.us
Dr.	Beedy	Ted	Associate Principal / Wildlife Biologist	Jones and Stokes	12213 Half Moon Way	Nevada City Ca. 95959	530-274-7232	tbeedy@jps.net
Ms.	Belcher	Cheryl	Executive Director	Nevada County Land Trust	10175 Joerschke Drive # R	Grass Valley, CA 95945	530-272-5994	cbelcher@nccn.net
Ms.	Benouar	Katie	Collaborative Planning Branch	CALTRANS	1120 N street MS 27	Sacramento, CA 95814	(916) 653-3758	Katie_Benouar@dot.ca.gov
Ms.	Berghausen	Elaine	Deputy Assistant Secretary	The California Resources Agency	1416 9th Street	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-653-5656	
Ms.	Bohl	Amanda	Executive Director	Amador Land Trust	6234 4th Avenue.	Sacramento, Ca 95817	209-304-3412	aebohl@yahoo.com
Ms.	Bond	Monica	Biologist	Center for Biological Diversity	P.O. Box 493	Idyllwild, CA 92549	(909) 659-6053 x304	mbond@biologicaldiversity.org
Mr.	Boyd	Bruce	GIS Specialist	The Legacy Project	1416 9th Street	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-653-5656	
Mr.	Breninger	Dave	General Manager	Placer County Water Agency	P.O. Box 6570	Auburn, CA 95604	530-823-4860	dbreninger@pcwa.net

	Last Name	First Name	Title	Affiliation	Address	City, State	Phone	Email
Ms.	Britting	Sue	Forestry Board	California Native Plant Society	P O Box 377	Coloma, CA 95613	530-333-2679	britting@innercite.com
Ms.	Brown	Paula		Eastern Sierra Institute for Collaborative Education	3000 E. Line St.	Bishop, CA 93515	760-872-4214 x23	paulab@wmrs.edu
Mr.	Burton	Steve	Asst. Agricultural Commissioner	El Dorado County	311 Fair Lane	Placerville, 95667	(530) 621-5520	steveb@atasteofeldorado.com
Mr.	Burton	Gary		US Fish and Wildlife Service	2800 Cottage Way, W-2605	Sacramento, CA 95825-1846	916-414-6600	greg_burton@fws.gov
Mr.	Chapel	Michael T.	Regional Forester's Representative	USDA Forest Service	631 Coyote Street	Nevada City, CA. 95959	530-498-5323	mchapel@fs.fed.us
Ms.	Clark	Loren	Principal Planner	Placer County Planning Department	11414 B Avenue	Auburn, CA 95603	530-889-7476	lclark@placer.ca.gov
Ms.	Cohen	Janet	Executive Director	South Yuba River Citizens League	P.O. Box 841,	Nevada City, CA 95959	530-265-5961 x207	janet@syrcr.org
Ms.	Cullens	Michelle	Director of Conservation Programs	Mountain Lion Foundation	P.O. Box 1896	Sacramento, California 95812	(916) 442-2666 x107	cullens@mountainlion.org
Mr.	Curtis	Sean		Modoc Farm Bureau	P.O. Box 1692	Alturas, CA 96101	(530) 233-3276	modoccfb@hdo.net
Mr.	Dangermond	Pete	Principal	The Dangermond Group	5700 Elvas Ave.	Sacramento, CA 95819	916-447-5022	pete@dangermond.com
Mr.	Davis	Terry	Conservation Coordinator	Mother Lode Chapter Sierra Club	1414 K Street, Suite 500	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-557-1100 x108	coordinator@sierraclub-sac.org
Mr.	Edwards	Allan	Forester		22801 Gillis Hill Rd.	Colfax 95713	(530) 823-4904	edtreefarm@jps.net
Mr.	Egbert	Mark	project coordinator	El Dorado County RCD	100 Forni Rd., Suite A	Placerville, CA 95667	(530) 295-5633	mark-egbert@ca.nacdnet.org
Mr.	Enos	Steve	Project Director	Sierra Business Council	P.O. Box 2428	Truckee, CA 96160	530-274-2102	
Mr.	Eubanks	Steve		Tahoe National Forest	631 Coyote St.,	Nevada City, CA 95959	530-478-6200	seubanks@fs.fed.us
Ms.	Favero	Lynn	Conservationist	California Conservation Corps - Mare Island Center	P.O. Box 2101	Vallejo, CA 94529-0101	(707) 562-3520	
Mr.	Finn	Jeff		California Dept. of Fish and Game	13515 Schooner Hill Rd.	Grass Valley, CA 95945	530-477-0308	jfinn@dfg.ca.gov
Ms.	Forbes	Janice	Publisher	Sierra Heritage Magazine	P.O. Box 9148	Auburn, CA 95604		janice@sierraheritage.com
Ms.	Forma	Lisa	El Dorado Equestrian Trails Foundation	OHV Stakeholders' Roundtable	5262 Silent Meadow Lane	Georgetown, Ca 95634	<u>530-333-2889</u>	isis@iat-electronics.com

	Last Name	First Name	Title	Affiliation	Address	City, State	Phone	Email
Mr.	Frisch	Steven	Director, Natural Resources	Sierra Business Council	P.O. Box 2428	Truckee, CA 96160	530-582-4800	sfrisch@sbccouncil.org
Ms.	Garfield	Lynell	Principal Scientist	Garfield & Associates	PO BOX 1633	Nevada City, CA 95959	530-477-1318	lgarfield@earthlink.net
Mr.	Garvey	Shawn		Sierra Fund				
Mr.	Gasser	Don	Forester	Pacific Gas & Electric	4071 Old Sonoma Road	Napa, CA 94559	(707) 648-5753	dpg5@pge.com
Mr.	Graber	David	Senior Science Advisor	Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Park	47050 Generals Highway	Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651	559-565-3341	David_Graber@nps.gov
Mr.	Greenwood	Greg	Science Advisor	The California Resources Agency	1416 Ninth Street, Room 1311	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-653-5656	
Mr.	Gussman	John		Tahoe Conservancy	2161 Lake Tahoe Blvd., Suite 2	South Lake Tahoe, California 96150	530-542-5580	
Mr.	Hansen	Jack	Board of Directors	California Rangeland Trust	490-800 Horse Lake Rd.	Susanville, CA 96130	(530) 257-5712	hansonwcranch@msn.com
Ms.	Hild	Joanne	River Scientist	Friends of Deer Creek	POB 55	Nevada City, CA 95959	530-265-0781	jshild@sbcglobal.net
Mr.	Horton	Ed	Planner	Placer County Water Agency	P.O. Box 6570	Auburn, CA 95604	530-823-4860	
Mr.	Houston	Douglas	Vice President	The Houston Group	1029 J Street, Suite 300	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-447-9884	doughouston@sbcglobal.net
Ms.	Hugenberger	Melissa	Associate Planner	Placer County	11414 B Avenue	Auburn, CA 95603	530-886-3000	mhugenbe@placer.ca.gov
Mr.	Ingram	Robert	Licensed Forester	Sierra Pacific Industries	P.O. Box 496014	Redding, CA 96049	530-272-2297	ringram@spi-ind.com
Ms.	Johnson	Jennifer	Government Relations Advisor	The Nature Conservancy	201 Mission Street, 4th Floor	San Francisco, CA 94105	(415) 281-0459	jjohnson@tnc.org
Ms.	Jolliffe	Stacey	Executive Director	Northern California Regional Land Trust	167 E. 3rd. Avenue	Chico, CA 95926	530-894-7738	ncrft@shocking.com
Ms.	Keeler	Jaqueline	Executive Director	California Indian Basket Weavers Association	PO Box 2397	Nevada City, CA 95959	530-478-5660	jackie@ciba.org
Ms.	King	Carrie	Staff Scientist	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center	P.O. Box 396	Twain Harte, CA 95383	(209) 586-7440	carrie@mlode.com
Mr.	Knott	John	Sierra District	California State Parks	P.O. Box 266	Tahoma, CA 96142		JKNOT@parks.ca.gov
Mr.	Lacey	Ray		Tahoe Conservancy	2161 Lake Tahoe Blvd., Suite 2	South Lake Tahoe, California 96150	530-542-5580	
Mr.	Landgraf	Marc	Land Protection Specialist	American River Conservancy	P.O. Box 562	Coloma, CA 95613	530-621-1224	landgraf@arconservancy.org

	Last Name	First Name	Title	Affiliation	Address	City, State	Phone	Email
Mr.	Lashbrook	Tony	Community Development Director	Town of Truckee	10183 Tracker Airport Road	Truckee, CA 96161	(530) 582-7820	tlashbrook@townoftruckee.com
Ms.	Lawler	Anya		Office of Planning and Research	1400 10th Street	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-324-7914	anya.lawler@opr.ca.gov
Ms.	Lawrence	Andrea	Director	Alimar	P.O. Box 43	Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546	760-934-2877	andrea@alimar.org
Mr.	Lunt	Tina	Project Manager	Amador County RCD	42 Summit St. Ste A	Jackson, CA 95642	(209) 223-1846	arcd@volcano.net
Mr.	Machida	Dennis	Executive Director	Tahoe Conservancy	2161 Lake Tahoe Blvd., Suite 2	South Lake Tahoe, California 96150	530-542-5580	dtm@tahoecons.ca.gov
Mr.	Macon	Dan	USDA	High Sierra Resource Conservation & Development District	251 Auburn Ravine Road # 105	Auburn, CA 95603	530-823-5687 X 115	dan.macon@ca.usda.gov
Mr.	McMorrow	John	Planning Director	Plumas-Sierra Counties	520 Main Street RM 121	Quincy, CA 95971	(530) 283-6210	Heidiwightman@countyofplumas.com
Mr.	Meyer	Dennis	Owner/ President	Andregg Engineering	229 Nevada Street	Auburn, CA 95603	530-885-7072	dmeyer@andregg.com
Mr.	Mitchell	Wayne	Assistant Regional Chief	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	135 Ridgeway	Santa Rosa, CA	707-576-2960	wayne.mitchell@fire.ca.gov
Mr.	Mitchell	Jerry	Chief, Resources Management	Yosemite National Park	PO Box 577	Yosemite, CA 95389	209-372-0352	jerry_mitchell@nps.gov
Ms.	Morse West	Bonnie		Coloma Lotus Valley	P.O. Box 372	Coloma, CA 95613	(916) 341-3245	BWEST@ccc.ca.gov
Mr.	Murdoff	Kevin	GIS Specialist	The Legacy Project	1416 9th Street	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-653-5656	
Ms.	Neft	Joann		PlacerGROWN	11477 E. Avenue, DeWitt Bldg. ste 306	Auburn, CA 95603	(530) 889-7398	jkneft@earthlink.net
Mr.	Newbry	Greg	Senior Planner	Mono County	PO Box 8	Bridgeport, CA 93517	(760) 932 - 5217	gnewbry@msn.com
Mr.	Nichols	Pete	Regional Conservation Associate	California Wilderness Coalition	P.O. Box 342	Grass Valley CA 95945	530-271-5945	pnichols@calwild.org
Ms.	Nichols	Alison	Regional conservation Associate	California Wilderness Coalition	P.O. Box 342	Grass Valley CA 95945	530-271-5945	pnichols@calwild.org
Mr.	Nichols	Mary	Secretary	The California Resources Agency	1416 9th Street	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-653-5656	
Ms.	Noble	Cindy		California Rangeland Trust	P.O. Box 282	Graeagle, CA 96103	530-836-1014	nobull@psln.com
Mr.	Norris	Perry	Executive Director	Truckee Donner Land Trust	P.O. Box 8816	Truckee, CA 96162	530-582-4711	perry@tdlandtrust.org

	Last Name	First Name	Title	Affiliation	Address	City, State	Phone	Email
Ms.	Nota	Christine	Regional Forester's Assistant	US Forest Service	650 Capitol Mall, Room 7524	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-498-5901	cnota@fs.fed.us
Ms.	Parker	Vivian	Resource Policy Analyst	California Indian Basket Weavers Association	P.O. Box 2397	Nevada City, CA 95959	530-622-8718	vparker@innercite.com
Ms.	Parker	Jennifer	Conservationist	California Conservation Corps - Sacramento Satellite	2140 Chase Drive	Rancho Cordova, CA 95670	(916) 255-4734	
Mr.	Peck	Chuck	Executive Director	Sierra Foothills Conservancy	P.O. Box 529,	Prather, CA 93651-0529	559-855-3473	sfc@psnw.com
Mr.	Ray	Gary	Conservation Administrator	California Conservation Corps - So. Lake Tahoe	P.O. Box 8199	South Lake Tahoe, CA 96158	(530) 659-0642	
Mr.	Rowlands	Peter	Chief Natural Resources	Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Park	47050 Generals Highway	Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651	559-565-3341	peter_rowlands@nps.gov
Dr.	Ruth	Larry	Center for Forestry & Wildland Resources	University of California Berkeley	University of California	Berkeley, CA 94720-3114	510-643-2747	ergo@nature.berkeley.edu
Mr.	Safford	Hugh	Regional Ecologist	USDA Forest Service	1323 Club Drive	Vallejo, CA 94592	707-562-8934	hughsaftord@fs.fed.us
Mr.	Sauer	Scott	Transportation Planner	CALTRANS	P.O. Box 942874 MS15	Sacramento, CA 94274-0001	916-274-0612	Scott_Sauer@dot.ca.gov
Mr.	Silva	Dan	Conservationist	California Conservation Corps - Delta Center	1202 N. American Street	Stockton, CA 95202	(209) 948-7110	
Ms.	Smith	Suzanne	Senior Planner	Nevada County	950 Maidu Avenue	Nevada City, CA 95959-8617	(530) 265-1579	Suzanne.smith@co.nevada.ca.gov
Ms.	Smith	Linda	Grants Administrator	The California Resources Agency	1416 9th Street	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-653-5656	
Ms.	Sollenberger	Joan	Program Manager/ Transportation Planner	CALTRANS Department of Transportation	P.O. Box 942874,	Sacramento, CA 94274-0001	916-653-1818	joan_sollenberger@dot.ca.gov
Mr.	Storm	Jan	Park Bond office	California Conservation Corps	1719 24th Street	Sacramento, CA 95816	341-3241	jans@ccc.ca.gov
Mr.	Sutton	David	Sierra Regional	Trust for Public Land	116 New Montgomery Street, Suite 300	San Francisco, CA 94105	415-495-5660x347	dave.sutton@tpl.org
Mr.	Swickard	Deane	Folsom Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management	63 Natoma Street	Folsom, CA 95630	(916) 985-4474	dswickar@ca.blm.gov
Dr.	Szewczak	Susan		White Mountain Research Station	3000 E. Line St.	Bishop, CA 93515	760-872-4214 x23	
Mr.	Taylor	Tony	President	Eastern Sierra Land Trust	PO Box 1638	Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546	760-924-8742	ttaylor76@aol.com

	Last Name	First Name	Title	Affiliation	Address	City, State	Phone	Email
Mr.	Thornhill	Rod	Conservationist	California Conservation Corps - Placer Center	3710 Chrisitan Valley Road	Auburn, CA 95602	(530) 823-4900	
Ms.	Timmer	Kerri		Sierra Connection	13925 Meadow View Dr.	Grass Valley, CA 95945	530-273-7329	kvtimmer@yubanet.com
Dr.	Traina	Samuel	Director	Sierra Nevada Research Institute/ UC Merced	P.O. Box 2039	Merced, CA 95344	209.724.4311	sam.traina@ucop.edu
Ms.	Turner	Christine	Ag Commissioner	Placer County	11477 "E" Avenue	Auburn, 95603-2799	(530) 889-7372	placerag@cdfa.ca.gov
Ms.	Wallace	Karen	Program Director	Calaveras County Economic Development Company	Post Office Box 1082	Angels Camp, CA 95222	(209) 736-4994 or 209-754-1834	info@calaversedc.org or calcoedc@goldrush.com
Ms.	Wallace	Lisa		Truckee River Watershed Council	P.O. Box 8568	Truckee, CA 96161	530-550-8760	llwallace@truckeeriverwc.org
Mr.	Wermuth	Ron	Chairman	Monache Intertribal Association	P.O. Box 168	Kernville, CA 93238	(916) 717-1176	warmoose@earthlink.net
Ms.	White	Harriet	Supervisor District 3	County of Placer	175 Fulweiler Avenue	Auburn, Ca. 95603	530.889.4010	hwhite@placer.ca.gov
Mr.	Wilcox	Jim	Watershed Restoration	Plumas Corporation	520 West Main Street, Suite 309	Quincy, CA 95971	530-283-3739	jim@plumascounty.org
Ms.	Wilkerson	Cynthia	California Species Associate	Defenders of Wildlife	926 J Street, Suite 522	Sacramento, CA 95814	(916) 313-5800	cwilkerson@defenders.org
Mr.	Williams	Mark	District Wildlife Officer	USFS - Almanor Ranger District - Lassen NF	P.O. Box 767	Chester, CA 96020	530-258-2141	mrwilliams02@fs.fed.us
Ms.	Windham	Diane		National Marine Fisheries Services	650 Capitol Mall, Suite 6070	Sacramento, CA 95815	(916) 930-3623	
Ms.	Wise	Cindy	Environmental Specialist	California Regional Water Quality Control Board	2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd.	South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150	(530) 542-5408	CWise@rb6s.swrcb.ca.gov
Mr.	Witter	David	Water Policy Director	El Dorado Irrigation District	2890 Mosquito Road	Placerville, CA 95667	(530) 642-4103	dwitter@eid.org
Ms.	Wood	Robin	Senior Planner and Staff Biologist	Tuolumne County	48 West Yaney Street	Sonora, CA 95370	(209) 533 - 5633	rwood@co.tuolumne.ca.us
Mr.	Yeager	Fred	Planning Director	Placer County	11414 B Avenue	Auburn, CA 95603	(530) 889 - 7472	fyaeager@placer.ca.gov